TERMS OF THE CONSTITUTION

DAILY EDITION, by mail, one year, $10; six months, $5 50; three months, $3, payable in advance.

WEEKLY EDITION, published on Tuesdays, one year, $2 20; six months, $1 10. Payable in advance.

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CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

VOL. X. ATLANTA, GA. THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1877. NO 59

THE CONVENTION PROCEEDINGS

THE CONSTITUTION PUBLISHING COMPANY will issue as soon as the Convention closes, a complete report of THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION, giving the speeches of the members on every subject that has been considered.

IT IS THE SAME REPORT REVISED AND CORRECTED heretofore published in each issue of THE ATLANTA DAILY CONSTITUTION. It is the only STENOGRAPHIC REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS PUBLISHED, and therefore the only report that gives in full the debates of the Convention. It has been prepared at great expense to the Company and will make a book of more than 500 pages. It will be neatly printed, and will contain nothing but the proceedings of the Convention. The price will be $2 00 per copy.

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CONVENTION SKETCHES.

The convention sketches are now ready. The volume is handsomely bound in cloth—price one dollar. Besides a sketch of each member of the convention, the book contains a portrait of President Jenkins, and the full vote of each senatorial district. It forms an excellent memorial of the convention. A limited number of copies has been printed, and orders will be filled as they come in

Robert Toombs.

Editors Constitution: Forty-five years have I known the man whose name stands at the head of this article. I have heard him in college halls in boyhood days; in the legislature of his native state, in the true development of her great interests, not in enterprises of the adventurer to plunder and rob. I have heard him, in the pride and glory of a perfect manhood, in the senate of the United States, when assembled senators gathered around him to hang upon his eloquent words. I have seen him in tramping columns, in the full uniform of a Confederate general; but no where, on no occasion, under no pomp and circumstance of display have I seen him greater or truer to his sublime instincts for human liberty and human rights than yesterday in the convention. Unexpected to every one and evidently even to himself, under the inspiration of the hour and subject, he arose in the convention on the homesteads. He plead for the mothers, wives, daughters and children of Georgia as no man ever plead before. When he rose above the little hucksters of merchandise and the dollars and cents of the Shylocks, and talked about the rights of society, the purity of our wives and daughters, the roads from the poor house to the brothel, the sacredness of a home for the poor, he rose to the morally sublime and moved tears from the sternest men of the house. Grey heads and young men alike bowed, subdued like children, before the great son and champion of the common people. There is room in heaven for Toombs Salvation don't come of prayers, and rituals, and groans, and creeds, but of great sympathies for human woe. "Come ye blessed, etc., for I was hungry and ye fed me, naked and ye clothed me." God bless the great commoner.

HARD-SHELL.

THE CONVENTION.

CALLED TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

In Session at the Capitol, Atlanta Ga., Hon. C. J. Jenkins, President.

THIRTY-FIFTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

ATLANTA, August 21, 1877.

The convention was called to order by Mr. President JENKINS pursuant to adjournment.

Mr. BARROW moved to reconsider section 6 of the supplemental report on the powers of the legislature over taxation.

On motion of Mr. HAMMOND, of Fulton, the consideration of the motion was postponed for the present.

Mr. TWIFTY moved to reconsider the action of the house adopting the 1st section of the homestead article.

Mr. LAWSON moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was agreed to.

Mr., GREER, of Jones, moved to reconsider the same section.

Mr. LEWIS moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which motion was agreed to.

Mr. HAMMOND, of Fulton, called up the motion to reconsider made in the early part of the proceedings.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to, and the section amended by inserting a proviso that no grant or charter should be revoked in such manner as to do injustice to the stockholders or creditors of such corporation.

The section was then agreed to.

Mr. DAVIS, of Dougherty, moved to reconsider the action of the house laying on the table the independent section to the homestead article proposed by Mr. CHAMBERS, to fix the homestead by fee simple title to the applicant and his heirs.

Mr. HUDSON, of McDuffie, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which motion was agreed to.

The unfinished business of yesterday being the third of the homestead article was resumed.

The business before the house was the motion of Mr. BRISTOW to strike out all after the word "power" down to and including the word "witness" in the third line.

The question was put to the house, and the yeas and nays ordered.

The motion to strike out was agreed to—yeas 93; nays 77, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs Anderson, Bachlott, Barrow, Brannen, Bristow, Brown, Burnett, Bryan, Bush, Cain, Camp, Carter, Collier, Clifton, Clark, Conley, Coats, Crane, Day, Dell Denton, Donaldson, DuBose, Ellington, Fain, Field, Garren, Glover, Guerrard, Gignilliatt, Graham, Gibbs, Grace, Goff, Greer of the 21st, Hamilton of the 21st, Hammond of the 35th, Hall, Hand, Head, Heard, Henry, Hill, Hollifield, Horne, Hunson of the 25th, Hudson, of the 29th, Ingram, Johnson of the 18th, Knight, Lowe, Longino, May, McCallum, McIntosh, McRae, Mershon, Morely, Moore, Mynatt, Osborne, Pierce, Phillips of the 36th, Porter, Ponder, Respass, Rosser, Roberts, Robertson, Ross, Rowe, Sanford, Simmons, Sibley, Scott of the 13th, Stokes, Spence of the 5th, Spence of the 35th, Shepherd, Stevens of the 40th, Trammell, Tift, Tye, Tumlin, Under wood of the 31st, Underwood of the 32d, Warthen, Wellborn, Wimberly, Williams, Wilson, Winn, L. J., Wofford—93.

NAYS.—Messrs. Awbrey, Braddy, Bass, Boyd, Chambers, Coney, Cooper, Creech, Davis of he 10th, Davis of the 23d, Dickey, Dismuke, Edge, Featherston, Fiewellen, Fontaine, Furlow, Gartrell, Guerry, Gay, Gorman, Greer of the 13th, Hamilton of the 42d, Harrell, Hansell, Hammond of the 22d, Hardy, Hewell, Heath, Hicks, Holcombe, Hunt, Jackson, Jones, Johnson of the 19th, Johnson of the 30th Key, Lawson, Lofton, Little, Lewis, Matheny, Mattox, McDonald, McFarland, McLeod, Mercier, Mobley, Nisbet, Newell, Pace, Paris, Perry, Phillips of the 36th, Reese of the 28th, Reese of the 29th, Render, Sanders, Seward, Scott of the 30th, Stroud, Swanson, Swearingen, Screven, Smith, Toombs, Twitty, Thompson, Tuggle, Tharpe, Warren of the 23d, Wallace, Westmoreland, Wells, Whiddon, Wilmerly, Wilson, Willis, Wright, Winn R D., Pr. President—71.

Mr. LAWSON offered a substitute providing the manner for setting apart the exemption provided for in this article.

On motion the substitue was not agreed to. The third section, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. BROWN offered an additional section providing that when the plaintiff in fi. fa. is the head of a family, and has less property than the defendant in fi. fa., the defendant shall not be credited to the exemption provided for in the article.

Mr. GARTRELL moved to amend by adding the words, "so far as that debt is concerned," which amendment was accepted by Mr. BROWN.

A motion was made to lay this section proposed upon the table.

The yeas and nays were ordered upon motion to lay on the table, and it was agreed to. Yeas 100; nays 71, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Awbrey, Brannen, Bass, Bristow, Bryan, Bush, Carter, Clifton, Clark, Chambers, Coney, Creech, Davis of the 10th, Davis of the 23d, Dell, Dickey, Dismuke, Donaldson, DuBose, Edge, Ellington, Fain, Featherson, Fiewellen, Furman, Furlow, Gay, Gignilliatt, Gorman, Gibbs, Hamilton of the 42d, Harrell, Hawkins, Hammond of the 22d, Hammond of the 35th, Hardy, Heard, Hewell, Hill, Hunt, Hudson of the 25th, Hudson of the 29th, Ingram, Jackson, Jones, Johnson of the 30th, Key, Lawson Lofton, Little Lewis, Lowe, Mathews, Mattox, McRae, Mercier, Mershon, Mobley, Moore, Newell, Pace, Pierce, Perry, Phillips of the 36th, Porter, Ponder, Reese of the 28th, Render, Russell the 8th, Sanders, Seward, Simmons, Scott of the 13th, scott of the 30th, Stokes, Swanson, Screven, Smith, Stevens of the 6th, Toombs, Trammell, Tye, Twitty, Thompson, Tuggle, Tumlin, Warren of the 23d, Wells, Wimberly, Wilson, Wright, Winn R. D., Wofford—100.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barrett, Braddy, Brown, Burnett, Boyd, Cain, Camp, Collier, Coney, Coats, Cooper, Crane, Day, Denton, Dismuke, Donaldson, Edge, Featherston, Fiewellen, Fontaine, Furlow, Gartrell, Guerry, Gay, Gignilliatt, Graham, Grace, Goff, Greer of the 13th, Greer of the 21st, Hand, Head, Henry, Heath, Hicks, Holcombe, Hollifield, Horne, Johnson of the 13th, Johnson of the 19th, Lawson, Longino, May, McDonald, McCallum, McCrimmon, McIntosh, McFarland, McLeod, Mosely, Mynatt, Osborne, Paris, Phillips of the 18th, Respass, Rosser, Roberts, Robertson, Ross, Sibley, Spence of the 5th, Stroud Shepherd, Swearingen, Stevens of the 40th, Tift, Tharpe, Underwood of the 31st, Underwood of the 32d, Wallace, Warthen Wellborn, Williams, Willis, Hamilton of the 21st, Winn L. J.—71.

[At this point the question of the location of the capital was taken up and disposed of, as reported in Wednesday's edition.]

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Section four was read, and after various efforts to amend and substitute was agreed to.

The fifth section was read and agreed to. Amendments proposed being voted down.

Section six was read, and pending its consideration a motion was made to adjourn.

The motion to adjourn was withdrawn to allow the report and resolution of Mr. EDGE to be introduced:

THIRTY-SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

THURSDAY, Aug. 22.

Mr. HARRELL. The gentleman from Munroe [Mr. HAMMOND] and myself have agreed to have the section reconsidered as a whole, which will include both our motions. I do not think that this matter was understood when the vote was taken yesterday. Mr. President, this principle is one which has become common to the people. It has become recognized in the constitution of the United States. It was left for it to recognize the rights of the women and children of the United States to the protection of the government. I say it is not, as the gentleman from Cherokee [Mr. BROWN] says, a question of charity to these people.

Mr. BROWN. I did not say it was a matter of charity, but that it was a matter of humanity.

Mr. HARRELL. Well, sir, a question of humanity, if you please, but I doubt that proposition. We have adopted a section giving a large proportion of the property of the state as a homestead, and that is allowed in other states of the union. We have recognized the right of the wife to her property, should go hand in hand with her husband to labor for and protect and educate the family; and when you come to the convention of Georgia, I say it is a burning shame to put it as you do here, and let the husband waive $1,300. The proposition is a shame and disgrace to the state of Georgia and upon the women and children of the state. I think they should have the means provided them to educate and care for the children they bear and the citizens they are rearing for the state. To whom do you give the charity? Toward whom do you exercise this humanity? You give the man $1,600 with the right to waive $1,300, and you give the wife a half interest in the pitiful sum of $300. I believe the convention, when it understands the question, that they will do toward the wife what is right.

Mr. HAMMOND. It is not my desire or view in my motion to reconsider to be antagonistic to any evident action of this convention. Nor have I troubled you heretofore with any attempt to reverse your judgment. It is clearly your purpose to fix the right of waiver in the husband in this constitution. I am not here to combat it now, however much in my judgment of mercy and honor it will entail upon society. I am content, if you determine expressly how that waiver shall be consummated, and the manner of its execution. In the first section you say there shall be an exemption from levy and sale from any process whatever of $1,600, and in the next breath you declare that the husband by waivers may destroy it. No man has a right to convey title or encumber his property except in a manner prescribed by law. In the language of the supreme court of California, discussing this very question, "no man has any vested right to dispose of any property, by whatever title he holds it, in any way, other than that which the law prescribes." But we do not declare here how it shall be done, whether by mortgage note, or otherwise. Indeed, under the section as it now stands, it may be done by parol. The policy of all the courts has been to discharge all efforts to defeat exemption by men waiving or promises to waive the benefit of dishonest laws. The humanity of our law forbids the enforcement of waivers under the dress of contracts. It is discountenanced by all courts. The leading case in New York upon this subject ought to fix our policy here. The court, in delivering the opinion, declares as follows. The justice says:

I do not think it is within the power of parties, by their contracts, to give any other effect to judgments and executions than that which the law attributes to them. Could a person, when contracting a debt, argue, for instance, that the act abolishing imprisonment for debt shall not apply to any judgments which should be secured in that contract, or that in such judgment there should be no right in the debtor to redeem any land that might be sold under execution, or that he should not be discharged under any irrational act? Clearly, this could not be done; and, upon the same principle I think the debtor could not, upon contracting the debt agree that exempt property might be taken on the execution.

If you will persist in providing for a waiver, it should be fixed, as I have provided in the amendment to be proposed upon your reconsideration. It should not be by parol or a promissory note, but by mortgage, with the sanction of the wife, fully describing the property, and then only for a debt, the consideration of which was for the benefit of the family entitled to the exemption. The mode suggested harms no one; neither the man proposing to create the debt, nor the wife who consents to it; nor the merchant who gives the credit. Here the wife is tempted with a homestead or exemption, which the husband, even by parol for a barroom debt, may waive and destroy. It is a fraud on the wife and the helpless—an insult to the society to be protected, and a vital stab at the settled policy of all countries. You have tried this policy long enough. In 1866 you inaugurated your lien laws for credit. It led to bankruptcy of farmer and merchant alike! The county demanded the abandonment of such a policy, and you then shifted to landlords' liens—a twin brother—designed to foster usury and plunder the poor. Soon the decision in the Simmons case, which I had the honor to bring to the supreme court of this state, furnished a broader plan. It reached not only the crops and the income, but struck at the very life of the estate itself. Commerce has rioted on it, and you now seek to engraft it upon your fundamental law. You seek here to go further than that decision. You repudiate mortgage—do not even require any writing to destroy the corpus of the estate. The wife is to be ignored; the family no longer concerned as to the consideration of the debt. It will be a germ of evil from which will spring a tree more fatal than the Bohun upas, poisoning the very air that breathes amidst its boughs. The credit you provide for will be deceptive, allurring, destroying. Like the south wind of some oriental clime, though laden with the fragrance of earth's fairest flowers it yet bears pestilence upon its wing. It will ruin the debtor, harm society, corrupt the country, and send the helpless, houseless and homeless with their protection gone. Reverse your action, provide for the families whose homes are in your keeping Let no usurious, relentless hand strike down the homes of the people. And when your constitution has been thus guarded on this vital issue, the people will endorse, your homes protected, children yet unborn will rise up and call you blessed

Remarks were made also by Messrs. GARTRELL and TUMLIN which are deferred for lack of time to transcribe them.

The question was put upon the motion to reconsider, and the vote stood—ayes, 73; nays, 91.

The yeas and nays were called for, and the call was sustained; upon the call of the roll the vote stood, ayes and nays as follows:

YEAS—Anderson, Bachlott, Branner Brady, Brown, Boyd, Cain, Camp, Carter, Clarke, Chancy, Crane, Day, Denton, DuBose, Ellington, Fain, Field, Garren, Glover, Guerard, Graham, Gibbs, Grace, Goff, Greer of the 21st, Hamilton of the 21st, Hammond of the 35th, Hall, Head Heard, Hill, Henry, Howell, Horne, Hudson of the 29th, Hudson of the 29th, Ingram, Johnson of the 18th Knight, Lofton, Lowe, Longino, May, McCallum, McIntosh, McFariand, McRae, Moore, Mershon, Mosely, Mynatt, Osborn, Paris, Phillips of 18th, Porter, Reese, Rosser, Roberts, Robertson, Ross, Sale, Simmons Sibley, Scott of 13th, Spence of 5th, Shepherd, Swarington Stevens of 40th, Trammell, Tift, Tye, Tumlin, Underwood of 31st, Underwood of 32d, Warthen, Wellborn, Williams, L. J. Winn.—Yeas 80.

NAYS.—Awbrey, Barrett, Bass, Bristow, Bryan, Bush, Collier, Clifton, Chambers, Coney, Coney, Coats, Cooper, Creech, Davis of the 10th Davis of the 23d, Dell, Dickey, Dismuke, Edge, Featherstone, Fiewellen, Fontaine, Furman, Furlow Gartrell, Guerry, Gay, Gibbs, Hamilton of the 42d, Harrell, Hansell, Hammond of the 22d, Hand, Hardy, Hewell, Heath, Hicks, Hollifield, Hunt, Jackson, Jones, Johnson of the 19th, Johnson of the 30th, Key, Lawson, Little, Lewis, Mathews, Mattox, McDonald, McLeod, Mercier Mobley, Nisbet, Newell, Pace, Pierce, Perry, Phillips of the 36th, Ponder, Reese of the 28th, Render, Russell of the 1st, Sanders, Sanford Seward, Scott of the 30th, Spence of the 35th, Stroud, Swanson, Screven, Smith, Stevens of the 6th, Toombs, Twitty, Thompson, Tuggle, Tharpe, Warren of the 23d, Wallace, Westmoreland, Wells, Whiddon, Wilson, Wright, Winn R D, Mr. President—85

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Bachlott, Barrow, Brannen, Braddy, Brown Burnett Boyd, Cain, Camp, Collier, Clark, Chancy, Crane, Davis of the 23d, Day, Denton, DuBose, Ellington, Fain, Field, Garren, Glover, Guerard, Graham Gibbs, Grace, Goff, Greer of the 21st, Hamilton of the 21st, Hawkins, Hammond of the 35th Hall, Head, Heard, Henry, Hill, Howell, Hollifield, Horne, Hudson of the 25th, Hudson of the 29th, Ingram, Johnson of the 18th, Knight, Lofton, Lowe, Longino, May, McCallum, McIntosh, McFariand, McRae, Mershon, Mosely, Moore, Mynatt, Osborne, Paris, Phillips of the 18th, Porter, Reese of the 29th, Respass, Rosser, Roberts Robertson, Sale, Simmons Sibley, Scott of the 13th, Stokes, Spance of the 5th, Shepherd, Swearings, Stevens of the 40th, Trammell, Tift, Tye, Tumlin, Underwood of the 31st, Underwood of the 32d, Warthen, Wellborn, Wimberly, Williams, Winn L J, Wofford—87.

Mr. LAWSON. I offered yesterday a substitute for the third section which was laid on the table, and I now move to reconsider the vote by which it was rejected.

The PRESIDENT. The third section has already been reconsidered, and that brings up the section and all the amendments that were made thereto.

Mr. LAWSON. Then my motion is not necessary.

Mr. MCDONALD moved to reconsider the vote by which his amendment to the fourth section was rejected.

The question was put upon the motion of Mr. MCDONALD to reconsider, and the ayes were 63; nays 65.

Mr. DAY. I call for the yeas and nays.

The call for the yeas and nays was sustained.

On the call of the yeas and nays the motion to reconsider was agreed to. Yeas 102, nays 64, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Awbrey, Bachlott, Brannen, Bass, Bristow, Boyd, Bush, Camp, Carter, Collier, Chambers, Conley, Coney, Coats, Creech, Davis of the 10th, Davis of the 23d, Dell, Denton Dismuke, Donaldson, Edge, Featherston, Fiewellen, Fontaine, Furlow, Gartrell, Guerry, Gay, Gorman, Grace, Goff, Greer of the 13th, Hamilton of the 21st, Hamilton of the 42d, Harrell, Hawkins, Hansell, Hammond of the 22d, Hammond of the 35th, Hall, Hand, Hardy, Heard, Hewell, Hicks, Hollifield, Horne, Hunt, Hudson of the 25th, Hudson of the 29th, Ingram, Jackson, Jones, Johnson of the 19th Johnson of the 30th, Johnson of the 42d, Key, Knight, Lawson, Little, Lewis Lowe, Mathew, Mattox, McDonald, McCallum, McLeod, Mercier, Mershon, Mobley, Moore, Nisbet, Newell, Pace, Paris, Perry, Phillips of the 36th, Ponder, Reese of the 28th, Render, Russell of the 1st, Sanders, Seward, Scott of the 13th, Swanson, Spence of the 35th, Stroud, Swanson, Screven, Smith, Stevens of the 6th, Toombs, Twitty, Thompson, Tuggle, Tharpe, Warren of the 23d, Wallace, Westmoreland, Wells, Whiddon, Willis, Wright, Winn R D, Wofford—Nays 91

Mr. HAMMOND, of Monroe. I call for the previous question.

The call was seconded and the question upon the motion to reconsider was put and agreed to. Ayes, 83, nays 80.

Mr. CRANE. I call for the yeas and nays.

The call for the yeas and nays was sustained.

Upon the call of the roll the vote stood: yeas 85, and nays 87, as follows:

YEAS.—Awbrey, Barrett, Bass, Bristow, Bush, Chambers, Coney, Coats, Cooper, Creech, Davis of the 10th, Dell, Dickey, Dismuke, Donaldson, Edge, Featherston, Fiewellen, Fontaine, Furlow, Gartrell, Guerry, Gay, Gignilliatt, Gorman, Gibbs, Greer of the 13th, Hamilton of the 42d, Harrell, Hansell, Hammond of the 22d, Hand, Hardy, Hewell, Heath, Hicks, Hunt, Jackson, Jones, Johnson of the 19th, Johnson of the 30th, Key, Lawson, Little, Lewis Mathews, Mattox, McDonald, McLeod, Mercier Mobley, Nisbet, Newell, Pace, Pierce, Perry, Phillips of the 36th, Ponder, Reese of the 28th, Render, Russell of the 1st, Sanders, Seward, Scott of the 30th, Spence of the 35th, Stroud, Swanson, Screven, Smith, Stevens of the 6th Toombs, Twitty, Thompson, Tuggle, Tharpe, Warren of the 23d, Wallace, Westmoreland, Wells, Whiddon, Wilmerly, Wilson, Willis, Wright, Winn R D., Wofford.

INDEX FOR ADVERTISERS ON FOURTH PAGE.

Advertisements in this column charged ten cents per line each insertion, payable in advance. No advertisement taken for less than thirty cents. No display, electrotypes or cuts will be admitted in this column.

ADVERTISEMENTS—When properly classified the smallest advertisement of Free Lees, which costs but thirty cents, is seen at once by the very readers whose eyes it was intended to meet, and thus is just as valuable for this purpose as if it had been spread over the whole page.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—One of Meyer's new seven octave Pianos belonging to a private family, for rent or sale. Delivered in good order and free. Call on Professor Munger, Guilford's Music Store. 382 aug23...d3t

FOR RENT—A Magnificent Reander ce.—I will rent cheap to an approved tenant, a magnificent residence, furnished or unfurnished, on a fashionable street, on street car line, a half acre corner lot, a beautiful flower yard and vegetable garden. The residence has ten rooms, closets, hall, &c. Water and gas attachments, and Stable on the lot. The owners (a small family) will board himself and wife with renter if agreeable. This is a superb place. G. W. Adair, Real Estate Agent. 374 aug23...d3t thur sat

FOR RENT—That elegant Store House and Basement corner Line and Pryor streets Apply to J. W. English. 315 apr21...dtf

LARGE STORE AND BASEMENT to Rent under DeGive's Opera House, Marietta street Apply to L. DeGive. 307 july15...dtf

WANTED.

WANTED—A good salesman. $18 per week. Must loan employer $250. Address Salesman, Constitution office. 384 aug23...d1t

PARTNER WANTED—A good active, reliable gentleman, in a safe and profitable cash business. $1500 cash required. Address M. J. K., this office. 379 aug23...d1t

AGENTS WANTED—Steady employment. $5 to $15 per day. Send for Circulars. J. Restein, 51 Peachtree street. 378 aug23 deod3t

WANTED—A Book keeper, with fifteen years experience, thoroughly acquainted with the cotton business, wishes to engage for the season. J. H. S., this office. 351 aug21 d3t tues thur sat

WANTED—Six canvassers to sell the New No 8 Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine. To such as are not afraid of work, and can furnish a horse, and good recommendations liberal inducements will be given. Apply to J. S. Pursley, General Agent, 58 Whitehall street, Atlanta, Georgia. August 21st, 1877. 363 aug22...d1w

WANTED—A good Cook to go to Florida. Apply to Geo. W. Harrison, 27 Broad street. 358 aug22...d2t

WANTED—Printing of all kinds, from the smallest card to the largest poster, books, etc., executed at the lowest prices and best styles, at The Constitution office. aug1...dtf

FOR SALE.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF HORSES.—I will sell in front of the store of Krouse & Shackelford, 28 Peachtree street, on September 1st, 1877, nine fine horses, all in good working order. Among them several good buggy, riding and work horses. Also, fifty saddles, bridles, halters, blankets, &c. Jesse W. Jackson, Special Revenue Agent, Georgia and Alabama. 359 aug22 d10t

MISCELLANEOUS.

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS LOCKS, HINGES, Paints, &c. W. Jennings & Co., 38 and 42 Decatur street. 388 july22...6m

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Money by not having your Binding, Ruling, etc., executed at The Constitution Book Bindery. Blank Books manufactured to order. may20...dtf

FOUND—Out that all kinds of Job Printing can be as neatly, cheaply and quickly executed at The Constitution Job office. may20...dtf

CARRIAGES.

SPENCE & JARVIS have for sale, and make to order, fine Carriages Buggies, Light Wagons, &c. Repairing promptly attended to. 44 Line street. 000 july25...dtf

EDUCATIONAL.

THE second year of the Kindergarten, at the residence of Mrs. B. Y Sage, West End will begin on the first Monday in September. For particulars apply to Miss Mills at Mrs. Sage's, during the present week. 360 aug19 8t

AUCTION SALES.

AT AUCTION—On Saturday, 25th instant, 10½ o'clock, we will sell inside of store, a very fine Walnut, full Marble Dressing Case, Bedroom Suit (cost $150 00). Walnut Dining Cane Chairs, Marble-top Center Table, fine Lounge, Mattresses, Feather Beds, with a large assortment of other desirable furniture, Groceries, Dry Goods, Buggies &c. Also, 75 pots of rare Plants all on account of a genteel family moving from the city. 000 aug24 d3t.

The Atlanta Daily Constitution

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 23, 1877

OUR heading to Commissioner Orr's statement in yesterday's issue of THE CONSTITUTION may mislead. We learn from the commissioner that the offer made by Dr. Sears is not confined to males. It is open to females also. Indeed, we are informed that, of the pupils now in the school, there are four young ladies to one young gentleman. Young ladies should not be discouraged from applying. We are assured their claims shall be duly considered.

THE Pennsylvania railroad company has employed counsel to collect claims for damages to goods destroyed by the Pittsburg rioters. The company takes the ground that the county authorities of Alleghany are responsible for the full value of the goods destroyed. As the smoke clears away from all this matter, it will be seen that millions are added to the already heavy tax list of the states, when they occurred.

SOME of our northern exchanges complain that Georgia has been guilty of "repudiation." It is a very ugly word, but it doesn't frighten the poverty-stricken taxpayers of this state. The "financiers" are invited to do their worst, and if Georgia can't stand the "racket," as the boys say, why, then it is her own fault.

THERE is no truth in the intimations heretofore given out from various unauthorized sources that General Toombs will stump the state against the new constitution. On the contrary he is most heartily in favor of the instrument, and is of the opinion that its ratification is a certainty.

THE best way to stop the Indian war is to cut off their supplies. If the government would shoot the men who furnish them with guns and ammunition there would not be so much need to keep an army in the west every summer to kill the Indians.

IT is now claimed that James Gordon Bennett is the author of those intensely personal items in his paper descriptive of the proper mode of serving up succotash. We trust the rumor is true.

IT now requires more soldiers to preserve order in Pennsylvania than are in the solid south. In fact, we may say if it were not for the Indians and the Pennsylvanians our country would be at peace.

THERE are now only six companies of artillery and two companies of infantry in the department of the south—all under command of Brevet Brig.(?) Gen. T. H. Ruger.

REAL STATESMEN WANTED.

The statesmen of the next decade must be men of thought and not of passion. The country, which has been living politically, and acting perhaps at the south, as well as at the north, too much upon sectional feeling, is rapidly awakening to the fact that while it has been following the lead of men who have played upon the passions and prejudices of the hour, it has wandered far away from the prosperity in which it was living when this character of leadership began. The season of reflection and retrospection which always comes with the quiet succeeding a stormy period, has arrived. The people are beginning to ask of themselves, "Where do we stand?"

What is the cause of this unwarranted depression in business? Why are the manufacturing establishments suspended? Why is commerce paralyzed? Why is there no more work for the laborers to perform? Why, when he labors, cannot his employer afford him living wages? And why, in a word, this condition of things which produces strikes and riots to terrify and distress the land? Is not the government to blame for this wretched state of affairs? If the government is at fault is there no one wise enough to suggest a remedy?

Is the financial system of the country a cause of the trouble? Is the tariff system beyond improvement? Would not more thoughtful, calmer and better legislation, give us more prosperity? It is these questions that the country asks of those who profess to be wise enough to legislate for their fellows—and to which they expect an answer—to which it is certainly expected that calm and thoughtful attention will be given.

The frothy and sensational class of men who have to so great an extent monopolized our national legislatures since the war, will no longer be in order, unless we much mistake the temper of the people. Men who have thought more and electioneered less, and who are willing to think and work more, and give less attention to courting popular favor, are now in demand, and should come to the front. Men who will attempt to so direct legislation, or to benefit the country, and not for their own aggrandizement—who are more patriotic and less partisan. We advise those who expect to retain the public esteem to think less and talk less about questions which are past, which are dead and should be buried out of sight. Especially is this true of all sectional questions growing out of the war. The mass of the soldiers on both sides have become matured men, with families and interests in the country. They have had enough of war and enough of fooling; and while they retain a pride in the past, they do not care to have questions relating to that past entertained and discussed to the exclusion of questions affecting the present and future material interests of themselves and their children.

The person who flatters your pride and self-love and caters to your feelings is all well enough in his place, but when you are hungry the individual who fills your stomach is preferable. It is statesmanship which will supply a want of the latter for which the people are now calling, and for which they will soon be clamoring. Let men of this stamp step forward.

A CHANCE FOR PRESIDENT HAYES.

In a few weeks the vacancy on the supreme bench is to be filled by appointment of the president. We believe it has been universally conceded that the man appointed will come from the south. Now, if the president will appoint a man who will be approved by the bar—a man of ability and firmness, who will discharge the duties of his office conscientiously and without any regard to the party he belongs to, then the executive will add to the laurels already won by his civil service reforms. We don't want any weak, old fossil whose only recommendation for appointment exists in the fact that he was a strong union man. We want, above all things, if the south is to be represented, to have a representative southern man—a man of brains and a man of boldness. The south, since the war, has been dreadfully swindled in this appointment business. States north, with the same population, have had three men to our one appointed, and then nine times out of ten those who claim to be southerners, came down here after the war from the north, or from across the water. If the judge is to be taken from the south let us have a southern man. The president will be doing great service to the whole country if he forgets party questions in this appointment, and looks alone to the merit and qualifications of the man.

THE editor of the Athens Georgian announces that he is acquainted with two or three young men who claim to be the authors of the celebrated "Nemesis" letters that appeared in the Augusta Chronicle during the Bullock dynasty. Whereupon, the editor of the Chronicle is heartless enough to demonstrate that the Hon. Thomas M. Norwood is the author of the letters in question. We are exceedingly sorry for the young men alluded to by the Georgian. We are sorry for any young man who begins life by evincing a desire to strut around in borrowed plumage. It is to be hoped that this humiliating exposure—for it amounts to an exposure so far as the editor of the Georgian is concerned—will teach them a lesson which they will never be induced to forget.

MAINE and Massachusetts ought to get together and revise the constitution of the United States to suit themselves.

OUR state exchanges are not abusing the convention as vehemently as they were a week ago.

IT is intimated that Gail Hamilton has a Keely motor concealed in her breeches pocket.

ISN'T it about time for Blaine to go west?

ONE more John Sherman could set our finances right.

WE repeat that the newspapers should await an opportunity to review the new constitution as a whole before criticising the work of the convention. As a matter of course, there are certain sections, certain provisions, and certain clauses which are perhaps open to objection, but it should be remembered that no organic law is absolutely perfect. But whether the present constitution is perfect or not, it is unjust to criticise it before it is made.

WE have in the United States nine hundred and sixty millions dollars in railroads that don't pay one cent of dividends, nor do they pay interest on their bonds.

IT is a question whether George Francis Train or Sam Bard will be the next candidate for president. As for us, give us Bard or Patrick Henry.

FOR the life of us we can't see why the average northern editor should object to the term "loyal kuklux." It is as expressive as the word "bulldoze."

THE radical candidate for governor of Ohio has no speculation in his eyes. In this he differs from the rest of his tribe in this country.

FACT AND COMMENT.

THE oldest copy of a bill of exchange known is one dated at Milan in 1225.

DR. HENRI CONNEAU, physician to the late Emperor Napoleon, is dead.

WELLS and Anderson, of the Louisiana returning board, are prowling about the northwest.

FATHER HYACINTH, it is announced, will be a candidate on the republican ticket for the eleventh arrondissement of Paris.

EX-SECRETARY BELKNAP IS the latest missing man It is said that no one is so anxious to learn his whereabouts as the proprietor of the Arlington.

THE Missouri legislature sits only once in two years, and the saving amounts to about two hundred thousand dollars a year.

IN the last twelve months 82,000 persons were arrested in New York, of whom 32 000 were arrested for drunkenness and vagrabondage.

LORD DUFFERIN, his wife and daughter, when visiting Rockwood, Manitoba, were drawn in a Red river cart by thirty oxen under a triumphal arch built up of sheaves of wheat.

BATHING corsets for ladies are the latest Parisian invention. They are made of a sort of lattice work, which permits the water to have free access to the body, while preserving the shape.

A NEW discovery in telegraphy is said to have been made by a Belgian officer, by which communication will be rendered quite possible for the inhabitants of a besieged town after all wires are cut.

A CHICAGO man has married three sisters, all living. He took them in the order of their ages, lived with each about a year, and then obtained a divorce. There are three more sisters left.

THE office holder in Canada is much the same as the office holder elsewhere. Before the sheriff of Montreal died last week there were over a hundred applicants for his berth, and his illness only lasted a few days.

SHERIFF C. A. Leblanc, of Montreal, who died last week, at the age of sixty-one, was one of Papineau's right hand men during the rebellion of 1837-8, and spent some five months in Montreal jail in consequence.

WHENEVER the great standard of the prophet is unfurled, the faithful will, by Mahometan canonical law, be exempt as individuals or a nation from payment of their debts for an indefinite period—a convenient custom that dates back to the tenth century.

KING LEOPOLD, of Belgium, philosophically and frankly says that he prefers a liberal and ministration to a clerical one, for, he says, when the clericals are out they keep quiet, but when the liberals are out they raise what you call it and break windows and things.

EUGENE LEYGUE, a clever French painter and pupil of Delacroix, died a couple of weeks ago. He had made his mark in oriental subjects and female portraits in crayon, his pictures of "Judith" and "Aicha, the Maracaine," being among his most successful works.

THE pope has recommenced work upon his memoirs, begun eight years ago, his colaborator being Father Dresclan, one of the most learned of the Jesuits. The work will contain all the pontiff's confidential correspondence with Napoleon III., Victor Emmanuel and Charles Albert, but will not be published till ten years after his death.

DR. ROTH, of Bloomington, Ill., died Sunday night. A post-mortem revealed the fact that the mucous lining of the esophagus was transformed to scales of pure bone, preventing the play of the muscles, and producing death by starvation. Ossification of this organ is a new disease to the physicians of that locality.

SENATOR HAMLIN 18 reported to be as strongly anti-Hayes as his colleague, Senator Blaine. The expression that Hayes has proved a traitor to his party, his country and his God, or words to that effect, embodied in the resolutions adopted by the republicans of Etna, in Maine, is said to have originated with Hamlin.

DR. CHANCELLOR, secretary of the Maryland state board of health, reports to Gov. Carroll upon the condition of the alms institutions of the state that it is painful to witness the shocking condition in which many of the public institutions were found, and that it is difficult to conceive that anything worse ever existed in a civilized country.

THE laying of subterranean telegraph wires continues with great activity in Germany. The line between Berlin and Mayence was lately opened, and the former city will soon be in subterranean connection with seven points of the western frontier of Germany. Subterranean telegraphs are found to be many times more expensive than those upon poles, but have the advantage of never being impeded by weather.

COL. NICHOLAS SMITH, the husband of Ida Greeley, has been arrested at Chapaqua, N. Y., and placed under bonds, charged with assaulting with a horsewhip Warren Bliss, a former New York real estate agent Col Smith was also arrested on a civil suit for $5,000 damages, instituted by Bliss' father. The difficulty grew out of a difference in regard to right of way in a public road.

ALBERT MEYN of Boston during twelve years paid the premiums of $25,000 of life insurance. The burden was too heavy for his business, and was the cause of his bankruptcy; but he struggled hard and successfully to make the payments, believing that by doing so he was securing his family against poverty after his death Within two years one after another of the companies in which he was insured have gone to pieces, and when he died several weeks ago, all his policies were worthless. His wife and children are penniless.

The commissioner of internal revenue has directed collectors not to allow within their several districts more than one person related to the collector to hold an internal revenue appointment, or more than two persons related to each other to hold appointments. This is more especially applicable to the southern states, New York and Pennsylvania. In one district in Kentucky (Covington) there have been thirty-one persons related to each other holding revenue offices, out of some forty appointments In another district, twenty relatives.

The king of Holland, who is about to abdicate, has never liked court life, and, when free to do so, lived at his country place of Loo instead of at the Hague. At Loo he hunted, drank freely, and—so scandal said—led an immoral life. When compelled to receive the ambassadors he was stiff in manner, and with difficulty found words to address to each one as he passed. A thorough believer in an hereditary monarchy and hater of republican institutions, he naturally treated the ministers of the United States with coldness—except Mr. Motley, The Prince of Orange, the heir, is about on the same moral level as his father,

THE khedive speaks French like a Parisian, and is a man of courteous manners. He is exceedingly well informed, conversing intelligently with his visitor upon that visitor's special hobby, be it commerce, journalism, politics, agriculture or engineering. As regards Egypt itself, his highness understands absolutely everything, from the niceties of its relation to the porte to the best rotation of crops or the latest Liverpool price of "fair middling." He is in his forty-seventh year, below the middle height, though not at all unwieldy, and with nothing of an eastern but the native dignity in his easy and polished manners. His eyes are clear and bright, and his mouth and jaw are those of a strong and determined character.

PRINCE AMADEUS, of Italy, was so much attached to his wife that even now scarcely a day passes without his spending some time, often hours, in prayer, beside her tomb, and his evening drives are often directed to the spot, where a monument is to be erected to her memory; he keeps his children with him as much as possible, teaching them himself, and filling, as far as may be in that way, the place of their lost mother, who was one of the most accomplished women in Italy. He has been applied to more than once to furnish notes for a history of his brief reign in Spain, but he prefers that it should be forgotten, and has desired his aide-de-camp to keep silent on the subject.

ONE of the pretty fanciers of French people is to make colors the expression of sentiment. They hold that violet is analogous to friendship blue to love, as suggested by blue eyes and azure sky. A bunch of violets would therefore tell a lady's suitor that friendship is all that he has a right to expect. Yellow is paternity or maternity; it is the yellow ray of the spectrum which causes the germ to shoot. Red figures, ambition, indigo, the spirit of rivalry; green, the love of change, fickleness, black, favoritism; white, unity universality. In addition to these seven primitive colors, gray indicating power; brown, prudery; pink, modesty; silver gray, (semi-white), feeble love; lilac (semi violet), feeble friendship; pale pink, false sham.

THE Russian soldiers are said to live and fight almost wholly upon tea. The Cossacks often carry it about in the shape of bricks, or rather tiles, which, before hardening, are soaked in sheep's blood, and boiled in milk, with the addition of flour, butter and salt, so as to constitute a kind of soup The passion of the Russian for this beverage is simply astonishing. In the depth of winter he will empty twenty cups in succession, at nearly boiling point, until he perspires at every pore, and then in a state of intense excitement, rush out, roll in the snow, get up, and go on to the next similar place of entertainment. So with the army. With every group or circle of tents travels the invariable tea-caudron, suspended from a tripod; and it would be vain to think of computing how many times each soldier's pannikin is filled upon a halt. It is his first idea Frequently he carries it cold in a copper case, as a solace upon the march.

ROUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—The Old Capital comes out on Saturday.

—Mr. John I. Cheatham is writing some interesting letters to the Gainesville Southron, on the subject of manufacturing cotton in the south.

—The supreme court has granted a new trial in the Howell case, from Gwinnett.

—A fine mule belonging to Mr. King, of Chattahoochee county, was killed by lightning the other day.

—The Montezuma Weekly says that old uncle Simon McKenzie, colored, who has dug more wells than any other man in the state, and another colored man named Gus Green met with sudden and unexpected death last Saturday. On Mr. Joel Folkes' plantation, near this place, there is a well which needed cleaning out; Mr. F. employed uncle Simon to do the job. As usual, the old man suffered himself lowered to the bottom of the well, when it was soon discovered by those on the outside that something had happened to the old man, as he seemed to have lost consciousness. Upon consultation, Gus Green agreed to descend and see what was the matter. He refused to allow himself tied, and went down the rope. When near the bottom he called to those above to draw him out, which they proceeded to do; but when about half way to the surface, Gus let go the rope and fell to the bottom—dead. An accumulation of noxious gases in the well had done the work.

—Mr. G. S. Gilbert, of Jackson county, is dead.

—A squash weighing thirty-six pounds will be exhibited at the Houston county fair.

—The rumor that Mr. Isaac Russell, of Savannah, had attempted to commit suicide, is corrected by the Morning News. He shot himself accidentally.

—Dr. A. M. Walker has just returned from his plantation, in southwest Georgia, and reports to the Macon Telegraph that the crops through that section are generally in a very bad condition. The corn crop especially has been cut short about one-half by the terrible and protracted drought through which that section has passed. The doctor has been experimenting with a little rye to see how it would yield in this portion of the state, and his crop, notwithstanding the low latitude, gave a yield of twenty-five bushels to the acre. This is regarded as a very extraordinary crop for this section and places on the list of southern Georgia products another grain which may be profitably and easily raised.

—The Enterprise factory of Augusta will soon be completed.

—Savannah is excited over a supposed case of wife-murder.

—Augusta Chronicle: For years past such a fruit season has not occurred as the present. Peach and apple trees are loaded down with fruit, and immense quantities have been brought to market. Commencing as high as one dollar a peck, peaches have come down to one dollar per bushel for very choice, and as low as forty cents per bushel for an excellent quality. The streets are crowded with fruit wagons daily, and the supply is much greater than the demand. Some producers carry the fruit back home rather than sell it at the prices prevailing. We understand that a number of fruit growers in this section, both in Georgia and South Carolina, are drying up large quantities of peaches and apples. One farmer near Pine House shipped a wagon load a few days since. Fruit generally is unusually excellent. Peaches especially are very fine. Grapes have also turned out well. We saw some, a day or two since, retailed at four pounds for twenty-five cents—Hartford prolifics and Delawares. The supply of dried fruit and peach brandy, from the crop of the present season, promises to be very large. The supply of watermelons is still sufficient to supply the local demand, at very reasonable prices. Shipments, however, have been very few, and will in the aggregate amount to very little compared with previous years.

—Rome Courier: Mr. Christian Fromm arrived here a few months ago from Knoxville, Tenn. He soon discovered he was in a section of country rich in minerals of various kinds. He, being an old and experienced miner, set out prepared and equipped to locate them. He has visited various localities, and has made several very valuable and important discoveries, which, ere long, will result in important enterprises. He returned from Bartow county last Wednesday, where he discovered and leased two immensely rich black lead mines on the Western and Atlantic railroad. One owned by Col. Jones, of Bartow, and one by Capt. Dobbins, formerly a banker of Atlanta, but now a citizen of Cartersville. Mr. Fromm expects to open those two mines within the next month, and be shipping this lead off by the car load. Call at his office, on Broad street, and see samples of it; not only that, but various other kinds of minerals. He leaves next Tuesday morning for Gadsden, for the purpose of opening a coal mine on the Coosa of the finest coal used in this or any other market. He expects to put a large force to work, and will be able, he says, to lay coal down at the wharf here for $5 50 per ton.

THE ROBBER GOVERNOR.

More Secrets of the South Carolina Investigation—Ex-Governor Moses Confessing to Half a Million of Bribe Money—The True Inwardness of the Bond Conspiracy Coming to Light—Trouble Ahead for the State Officials.

Charleston Correspondence New York Sun

The investigating committee has resumed its secret labors—even the witnesses are sworn to secrecy. Moses was the first real informer, and he made a clean breast of it. He was asked to account for the various sums which he had received as speaker and governor. Moses modestly estimated these at $500,000, while the higher valuation is $900,000—though figures were no question between Moses and the committee. After calling over the larger sums, which bore heavily upon his memory, he acknowledged that he "had spent it all." There was $25,000 in one pile which he, as speaker, received from United States Senator John J. Patterson. "What was that for?" It appears that in 1871 Moses began to tire of the retail perquisites of his position through the committee which he appointed. Besides, being a candidate for governor, he was frequently cheated by his subordinates in making fair returns of the bribery money their committees made. Patterson, too, thought the machinery was loose, and could be made to pay a handsome advance, as well as aid him in his candidacy for the senatorship. He therefore proposed to purchase the whole privilege from Moses at a single scheme, and turn miller himself for his own grist, and that if any democrat or republican who has any meal to grind, through the legislature.

Another large amount which Moses received stuck in his memory, because he had been cheated out of a portion of it. The republican printing company drew two checks of $10,000 each in his favor, and left them with Hardy Soloman's bank, Solomans paid Moses $15,000 of the proceeds, and kept $5,000. Moses has been threating to sue Solomans for the latter ever since he found it out, but the question, "What court would entertain jurisdiction?" has delayed the complaint.

During his speakership, Moses flooded the market with "pay certificates," purporting to be for services rendered by attaches of the house. Hundreds of thousands of dollars of these were afloat. Any influential republican could get one, whether he had ever been in Columbia or not. To do Moses justice, some of these he alleged to be forgeries. Jones, the clerk's signature, is genuine, but his is not. From these certificates he derived a large amount of money.

The success of the committee with Moses induced them to follow up the "pay certificate" by calling Moses's successor as speaker, S. J. Lee, as the next witness.

Lee is a light-colored mulatto. He was formerly a slave. My first remembrance of him was in 1867, as a witness in the case of the United States against Crump, Davis & Arnim, for running an illicit distillery. He struck me as a man of great self-possession and shrewdness for his opportunities. After reconstruction he was made a member of the legislature from Aiken county, and evinced such tact as a parliamentarian that he was generally called to preside in the speaker's absence. This made him speaker when Moses was elected governor. He soon began to drive the most spanking team through Aiken and Augusta, Georgia. This made General Elliot, who prided himself on his equipage, jealous. Elliot was only a member of congress at the time. At the next election Elliot made Lee take a back seat, and was himself made a member of the legislature, and then speaker in Lee's place. Lee contented himself with a county office until last election, when he ran for solicitor of the circuit, and was elected. He has been several times complimented in the democratic newspapers for his dignity, ability and fairness as solicitor.

The committee keep Governor Moses well in hand since their success in confronting him, and his papers with the distinguished judge. They have him and his faithful body servant, Robert, installed in rooms at the Greenfield building, and provided with meals from Pollock's, not far from the state house, so that he can be within calling distance should any of the witnesses swerve from the pentateuch or five books of Moses.

Lee was in jail, with no hope of giving bail. He saw the fate of "the distinguished judge," and he knew he must swear like an Israelite according to the Pentateuch. Accordingly, when he was brought forward, he, too, made a clean breast of it, His testimony was mainly as to the pay certificates issued by himself as speaker, and those issued in connection with Lieutenant Governor Gleaves, who presided over the senate. He was not as lavish with these papers as Moses, but told enough to keep Governor Gleaves, who is hiding out, from ever returning to stand his trial. The committee were so well satisfied with the completeness of Lee's story that they let him out of jail upon his individual recognizance, upon condition that he would resign his solicitorship. Lee is now reported to be one of the lerders in the Liberian exodus.

The next witness before the committee was General J. B. Dannis, ex keeper of the penitentiary, sergeant-at-arms of the late MacKay house, the furniture man, and a member of the high joint committee to investigate the bonds in 1870. The principal portion of his testimony related to the action of the bond committee in 1870, and the connection of Hardy Soloman's bank with the state government. His evidence was only a prelude of that of Sheriff Bowen, of Charleston, on the same subject.

Bowen has never concealed his knowledge of these matters from those who asked him for it in good faith, and it was given before the committee in such a way as to draw forth the commendation of the democrats who were present.

In 1870, while Bowen was playing congressman from Charleston, he found himself unseated and without the means of support. The high joint investigating committee from the legislature of South Carolina, composed of Whittemore, Swails, Dennis and Tim Hurley, were then in session in New York, overhauling Kimpton's books and enjoying a good time at the expense of the state. Bowen saw his opportunity. He had never studied law, but he had been admitted to the South Carolina bar. Accordingly he applied to the committee to provide for his immediate necessities. They gave him an appointment as legal adviser to the committee, with a fee of $1,000 to be paid down by Kimpton, who was providing bountifully the ready cash for everything the committee required. From day to day the investigation was deferred, the books were not ready. Kimpton was "out of town," and the committee grew tired of waiting—there was no money in it adequate to the occasion Bowen had brought with him from Washington a young man who had acted as his private secretary while congressman. He was a shrewd fellow, and, as luck would have it, had a father in the employ of the American Bank Note company of New York. Through this agency Bowen discovered that the South Carolina bonds were printed by that company. After considerable trouble he obtained from the company the amount of bonds they had printed and turned over to be signed by the state authorities. They had printed $20,040,000, and turned them over, while they had on hand, subject to order, $2,500,000 more. Of these $6,000,000 were "sterling funded debt" bonds, which were never issued by the authorities. The balance of $14,040,000 was what the authorities issued and what the high joint commission endeavored to investigate. Six million dollars of these, the conversion bonds, were afterward repudiated by the legislature, and the remainder, with some small deduction, funded at fifty cents on the dollar in consolidated bonds.

Bowen revealed this omission at the time in the Charleston Courier, and, returning to Charleston, became a candidate for the legislature; was elected, and at the next session preferred charges for the impeachment of Governor Scott touching the bonds. The impeachment was defeated by money taken from the state by Treasurer Parker. All of these details were given in his testimony.

Hardy Solomons' $125,000 bill was ordered paid at this session, and Bowen told how this was done thrice over. It was composed of pay certificates. The members of the legislature had received them and receipted the treasurer for them; they had been sold to Solomans, who receipted for them also, and then he aggregated them in his bill, out of which he paid $80,000 to have it passed, and it was paid

This hall of Parker, the treasurer, was equivalent to that which gave him another voucher for $90,000 in his official accounts, as appears from the testimony before the committee. The republican printing company's bill for that amount was ordered paid by the legislature. They sold the bill to Comptroller General Neagle for $20,000 cash. Neagle took it, receipted by the company for $90,000 to the treasurer, who gave him $80,000 of Blue ridge railroad scrip, retaining $10,000 for himself. Upon the treasurer's books the receipt of the company represents $90 000 cash. The Blue Ridge scrip is worthless.

The committee have a sure thing against Scott, Parker, Cardoza and Chamberlain. The latter has an individual account to answer; and the list of charges against the firm of Kimpton & Chamberlain is the largest of the whole array. There will be requisitions for these gentlemen upon the governors of Ohio and New York before very long, and it will go hard with them.

"NOW WELL AND STRONG."

SHIPMAN, Ill., June 13, 1876.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.:

Dear Sir—I wish to state that my daughter, aged 18, was pronounced incurable and was fast failing, as the doctors thought, with consumption. I obtained a half dozen bottles of your Discovery for her and she commenced improving at once, and is now well and strong. She took the Discovery last fall. Very truly yours,

d&w REV. ISAAC N. AUGUSTIN.

Amusements.

Grand Fancy Dress

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MASQUERADE BALL!

—AT—

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Friday Evening, August 24th, 1877

SPECIAL CARS will be attached to the four o'clock p. m train from Atlanta for the accommodation of those desiring to attend

Fare for the round trip (Atlanta to New Holland Springs and return) including hotel accommodations from Friday evening until Monday morning, *Five Dollars.*

Fare for the round trip (Atlanta to New Holland and return) including hotel accommodations for Friday night, *Three Dollars and a Half*

Tickets for sale at Union passenger depot.

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Gen. Pass. and Tkt Agt A. & C. Air-Line R'y.
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Western & Atlantic Railroad Co

OFFICE GENERAL PASSENGER AGENT,
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Lookout Mountain

EXCURSION No. 2.

THE second of the series of Excursions to Lookout Mountain will leave Atlanta at 2:30 p. m., August 30th, arriving at Chattanooga at 8 p. m., to Tea, after which a Hop will be given at the Stanton House.

After breakfast August 31st, take carriages for Lookout Mountain, returning to Stanton House to dinner, reaching Atlanta at 10:15 p. m.

Fare for the Round Trip, including Railroad Fare, Hotel Bill and Carriage to the Mountain, only EIGHT DOLLARS

Mr. John L. Trimble has kindly consented to accompany the party, and will do all in his power to make the trip a pleasant one.

Please advise Mr. Trimble, or the undersigned, of your desire to join the party.

Respectfully, S. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent.
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KENTUCKY CASH DISTRIBUTION

COMPANY,
In the City of Louisville, Ky.

Thursday, August 30th, 1877,

OR MONEY RETURNED IN FULL.

Authorized by the Legislature!
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LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Prize	$60,000
1 Prize of	$25,000
1 Prize of	$15,000
1 Prize of	10,000
3 Prizes of $5,000 each	15,000
5 Prizes of $2 000 each	10,000
20 Prizes of $1,000 each	20,00
40 Prizes of $500 each	20,000
100 Prizes of $200 each	20,000
300 Prizes of $100 each	30,00
500 Prizes 50 each	25,000
6000 Prizes of $10 each	60,000
6,972 Cash Prizes, amounting to	$310 000

Whole Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarter $2 50
11 Tickets $100, 33⅓ Tickets $300,
56⅔ Tickets $566.

Remittances can be made by Mail, Express Draft, P. O. Order or Registered Letter, made payable to G W. Barrow & Co.

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THE EXPRESS,

CARTERSVILLE, GEORGIA.

LARGEST Circulation on the State Road. Published in the best section of Cherokee Georgia. The Best Advertising Medium between Atlanta and Chattanooga. Rates very liberal. Address C. H. C. WILLINGHAM,
000 aug22...dtf Proprietor.

New Advertisements.

THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY, for Girls, 18 miles from Baltimore; 1100 feet above tide; accessible from every direction by railroads and rail; best advantages for health, comfort and instruction
The 43d year will begin September 19.
REV. J. RICH, M. D., Rector
373 aug28...w4t Reisterstown, M. D.

Application for Charter.

State of Georgia Fulton county—Fulton Superior Court, Spring Term, 1877.—To the Honorable Superior Court of the County and State aforesaid.

THE petition of J. E. Gullatt, President, John Riordan, Foreman, E. M. Forshaw, Secretary, J. M. Bulce, Treasurer, William Evans, Chief Engineer, Thomas Toy, 1st Director, H. Gullatt, Jr., 2d Director, James Kelly, Delegate, William Bannon and John Brooks, Pipemen, John Estes and Thomas Johnston, Axemen, and others, their associates pray this Honorable Court to pass an order incorporating them and their successors in office together with privates, amounting on the whole to sixty in number, as "Mechanics Fire Company No. 2," of the city of Atlanta, with continuous succession for and during the space of twenty years next after the date of the order of incorporation. Your petitioners show the object of their association is the forming of a Fire Company for the purpose of aiding in the extinguishment of fires, and the protection of life and property from destruction or hurt by fire in the city of Atlanta, county and State aforesaid; that they have no capital except the dues to be paid from their members; that they have heretofore been incorporated under the same name and for the purposes by this said Court and that the limit of their incorporation has expired; that this association, if incorporated, will be successors of the former incorporation and composed of the same persons; wherefore your petitioners pray that this association have vested in it all the property and be held liable for all the debts of the corporation, lately expired by limitation, of the same name. And your petitioners pray that by their corporate name aforesaid the persons above named and their associates and successors shall be designated; and that they may have and use a common seal; contract and be contracted; sue and be sued; implead and be impleaded; answer and be answered unto in any Court of Law or Equity; appoint such officers as they may deem necessary; and make such rules and regulations and pass such by laws, as they may think proper for their own government not contrary to the laws of this State; and to purchase and hold property, both real and personal; but shall make no contract nor purchase nor hold any property of any kind except such as may be absolutely necessary to carry into effect the object of their incorporation. And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray, &c

FRY & KING, Pet's Att'ys.

A true extract from the minutes of Fulton Superior Court, July 16th, 1877.
371 aug23...d1aw4w W. H. VENABLE, D. C.

Assignee's Notice.

IN the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia. In the matter of William R Wilson. Bankrupt.

This is to give notice once a week for three successive weeks, that I have been appointed Assignee of the estate of William R Wilson, of Bairdstown, Greene county, Georgia, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District, August 1st, 1877. R. G. LEWIS.
378 aug28...d1aw4w

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, CAMPBELL COUNTY—By virtue of an order from the Court of Ordinary of said county, on the first Tuesday in October next will be sold, at the courthouse door, in Fairburn, in said county, within the lawful hours of sale 14 and parcels of lots of land numbered (89) eighty nine, (91) ninety-one, and (114) one hundred and fourteen, all in the (14th) fourteenth district of (originally) Fayette but now Campbell county, containing in all three hundred acres, more or less, except the widow's dower in said lands. Sold as the property of John F. McLarin, deceased, for the benefit of the heirs and creditors of said deceased. Terms cash. August 22d, 1877.

JAMES M. WILSON,
376 aug28...wtds Administrator.

Administrator's Sale.

GEORGIA, CAMPBELL COUNTY.—On the first Tuesday in October next will be sold, at the court house door in Fairburn, Ga., in said county, within the legal hours of sale, town lot No. 71, in the town of Campbellton, in said county. Also, a parcel of land thirty-feet wide and sixty feet long, in front of said lot

THE CITY OF SPINDLES.

HOW THE CITY STRIKES A VISITOR

Points of Interest—Ruins of the Home of Col. Seaborn Jones—Mr. Hilliard's Appointment to Brazil, &c.

COLUMBUS, GA., Aug. 20, 1877.

It would be exceedingly difficult to find a place more thoroughly enjoyable in its social relations than this picturesque little city lying on the east bank of the Chattahoochee. The watery, rushing noise made by the river; the leaping, dashing rapids occurring in constant succession along the restless stream; the sharp, angular bluffs that dip their steep bases in the river; the series of high hills forming the Alabama horizon; the magnificent cotton factories towering here and there and giving energy and an appearance of enterprise to the landscape.

The suburban residences of Columbus are full of beauty and interest. While some are still inhabited by later generations of historical families, many are wholly neglected and deserted. That of Colonel Seaborn Jones, perhaps the best lawyer of his day in the state, is sadly solemn and still. I visited the place about twilight one evening and was absolutely horrified at the evidences of decay and ruin lying all about. The once beautiful fountain that had often gushed forth a joyous stream, enchanting with its soft music delighted guests that sat upon its margin, was now but an unseemly pile of broken bricks and mortar. The solemn genius of ruin had laid his ruthless hand upon all the place. Fences were everywhere prostrate, and all manner of shrubbery, untrained and unchecked by human hands had grown wildly over the premises; indeed, it would be difficult to make the circuit of the large porch without first cutting away the many projecting limbs. Owls screeched fearfully at my presence from under the rotting eaves of the deserted mansion. I was too religious or superstitious to desire to disturb their solitary reign, nor did I, but unwittingly, frighten the ancient bats that darted frantically under the house. The awful solemnity of the whole scene was painfully intensified by the recollection of its former prosperity and cheerfulness. The spell of loneliness that shrouded the house was unbroken. No sound came from its interior—there all was as still as the grave. The ghost of its distinguished master may have dwelt there—but if so he had lost his provincial hospitality. Floors that were wont to feel and echo the tread of numberless guests, now gave forth no sound whatever. This universal stillness repelled me, and turning with a weird feeling of uneasiness, I left the ruins where once, in happy communion, had dwelt wealth, peace and prosperity. There are, along the many beautiful drives winding about the suburbs of this somewhat antiquated little city, many other instances of splendid mansions deserted and going to ruin. The spirit of joy seems to have left these, its ancient haunts forever, while desolation "rules and runs" in its stead.

I do not seek to convey the impression that Columbus is wholly a city of the past. It undoubtedly has a past—a historical past at that. But when I speak of it as antiquated, I refer simply to the style and date of its architecture. It unquestionably has a very old look—as old as any other city in the south.

However, the people are wide awake and full of energy. They were entirely impoverished by the war, and the wealthiest citizens who resided in ante-bellum days at their spendid homes outside of the city—houses suggesting the affluence and elegance of Roman Villas—having lost all, were unable to keep up their state, and were therefore compelled to leave their houses, in many instances unoccupied, and seek more modest homes. Hence, it is easy to understand the many cases of decay and ruin which are to be observed in the stately suburban residences of this city.

Among the many attractive features of society here are several literary and musical clubs. One of the most prominent is the Rosemont social club, which has been in existence since the war. Its exercises are very diversified, each member contributing music, recitation or reading, as best pleases him or her. It was like a charm and the meetings are largely attended and very enjoyable. Old and young participate. Upon coming here, Hon. H. W. Hilliard was solicited to become president, and consented to do so. He took great interest in the welfare of the club and it grew in importance, and is now one of the established institutions of this city. It also owes much of its interest and success to the generous and untiring efforts of Mrs. James E. Cook, an accomplished authoress of this city.

I had the pleasure of attending the last meeting of Rosemont club. It was held at the residence of the above-named lady, and was entertaining in the highest degree. It was the last meeting to be held before the departure of Mr. Hilliard and family for Europe. There were some recitations and some music, but the main event of the evening was the passage of resolutions congratulating Mr Hilliard upon his distinguished appointment as United States minister to Brazil, yet lamenting the necessity of giving him and his family up. I would send you a copy of the resolutions with this letter, but do not desire to take up too much space. Mr. Hilliard responded feelingly to this tribute, and before he finished speaking there were many beautiful eyes and sorrowful hearts in that company. His remarks were beautiful yet very sad. This leads me to speak of his appointment as

UNITED STATES MINISTER TO BRAZIL.

A few papers, of this state notably, have spoken of the mission to Brazil as a second class mission. The mission to Brazil is a first-class mission; the mission being accredited to the sovereign of that governments directly and discharging the functions of envoy extraordinary and minister potentiary. Missions are not graded according to salaries but in this respect the mission to Brazil ranks with those to Austria, Italy and Spain, besides several others not necessary to name. There are but four missions carrying a higher salary than that to Brazil, and these are England, Germany, France and Russia.

There is a very ridiculous story afloat around, to the effect that Col. Mott, of this city, was the power behind the throne which secured Mr. Hilliard's appointment. It is ridiculous because it is a mere figment, the offspring of an imagination that, perhaps, were descendants from its reckless flights to the world of fact. Upon inquiry I learn that there is not a word of truth in it. Mr. Hilliard's appointment was due mainly to his own influence with the administration, aside from the friendly support of such men as Whitelaw Reid, of the Tribune, and Mr. Curtis, of Harper's Weekly, in the north, and Senators Hill and Gordon and a host of others, in the south. Mr. Hilliard had warm personal friends in the cabinet and mainly to this fact may be attributed his appointment. It was made without reference to party. He has received letters of congratulation from most prominent citizens all over the south. He says he never knew he had so many friends.

He and his family will leave Columbus, Wednesday (Aug. 22nd) morning, and stopping several days in Washington city and New York, will sail for Europe on the 29th inst. His family will remain some months in Germany, at one of the musical and education centers, while he will shortly proceed to Brazil. This, we learn, is his programme for the present.

The people of Columbus express the deepest regret at his departure, though they are pleased at his appointment. But I find my letter is growing too long. SYAN.

NEW COTTON.

Two Bales of the Coming Crop.

Yesterday the first of the new crop of cotton arrived, about ten days ahead of average time.

Two bales were sent by Mr. W. S. Trimble, of Hogansville, to Nunnally, Hallman & Co., of our city. One of the bales weighed 440 pounds, and the other 367. The cotton would have reached the city Tuesday but for an accidental delay in the ginning of it. Mr. Trimble had the honor of sending the first bale last year, but it came finally a week later than this. There was some little commotion among cotton men yesterday over the important arrival, and the new bales were the subjects of general and close inspection. The cotton was graded "middling," and was sold to Parrott Bros. for 11 cents.

Mr. Trimble is an energetic Hogansville merchant who also conducts a fine farm near the town. He deserves credit for the thrift and enterprise he has displayed in sending the first bale to our city for two successive years, and he has the pluck to keep his laurels. We shall look out for him in the lead next year again.

Station House Report.

There was only one state arrest yesterday, and the party arrested was soon released for want of prosecution. The city was in good order all day long.

RECORDER'S COURT.

Recorder Milledge managed fifteen cases yesterday, and disposed satisfactorily of them all. Most of them were for minor offenses, and the fines imposed were light. Only four or five city cases had been made by the police up to 10 o'clock p. m. The rainy season seems to repress exuberance of spirits which sometimes causes naughty pranks in the populace.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—Hon. Alexander H. Stephens returned to the city Tuesday night from Catoosa attended by Mr. J. K. Oglesby. He is quartered at the Kimball house and is in fine health and spirits. He received a large number of calls yesterday.

—Major W. L. Salisbury, proprietor of the Columbus Enquirer, is at the Markham.

—Major John H. Fisher, who managed the Air-Line railroad so efficiently, is in the city.

—Mr. W. S. Trimble, of Hogansville, has sent the first bale of new cotton to our city two years in succession. He has one hundred acres fine cotton this year, which will produce an extraordinary yield.

—Among the latest arrivals at the Kimball are Frank M. Gunby, Charleston; Hamilton Yancey, Rome; C. M. Crosby, St. Louis; E. Young, St. Louis; R. S. Carnes, Little Rock, Ark.

An Inquiry.

Editors Constitution: Can you tell why the merchants on Whitehall street do not water the street at 12 o'clock? The dust from the refuse coal is very bad. It is to dinner the reason why the water is not used. INQUIRY.

FACT AND RUMOR.

—The moonlight excursion to Marietta to night will be one of the most pleasant affairs of the year. Tickets have been put down to the low price of seventy-five cents, and a large crowd will go from the city.

—The cadets have improved wonderfully since they began their recent drilling. They have a crack company.

—The Kennesaw house at Marietta has become justly famed. Under the management of Mr. Lewis it is admirably kept in every particular.

—Toccoa seems to be attracting resorters very strongly. Quite a party went on the Air-Line train yesterday afternoon to that point.

—Canine serenades are a rare luxury since the dog wagon scoured the town.

—Properly managed the state fair can be made to bring at least $100,000 to our city. Let the purse for races be gotten up at once, and there will be no danger of failure.

—We will state in reply to several female correspondents making the inquiry that next year is not leap year. The next opportunity will occur in 1880.

—The telegraph fire alarm question has subsided, and will probably maintain a second rate importance until the sewerage question is settled.

—Some of the aristocratic tourists who intend to "do" northeast Georgia prefer to go by private conveyance.

—Kentucky drovers begin to come in. They are all of the opinion that a fine lot of races can be insured if a purse of $2,500 is raised.

—The moonlight excursion to night for the benefit of the Benevolent Home will afford a rare opportunity for enjoyment. Trains leave for Marietta at 2:30 and 5:20 this afternoon, returning at 10:15 and midnight.

—The Irving literary club will meet to-morrow night at the Leyden residence on Peachtree street. An interesting programme is in store. President Baird has procured an excellent new gavel and will preserve strict order.

—West End feasts are weekly sensations.

—With Ponce de Leon, the old Atlanta mineral spring, and the rich mineral water at West End, what do we care for resorts and watering places?

—A local weather seer prophesies frost for the 20th of September, and he is not a coal dealer either.

—Without the henneries of northeast Georgia Atlanta life would be robbed of much that now makes it happy.

—The manufacturing fever is spreading in Atlanta.

—We have a summer almost destitute of thunderstorms, with only a dozen hot days and three or four hot nights, abundance of breezes and unfailing freshness of showers, balmy mornings and delightful evenings, more fruit than we can eat and promise of rich harvests, and six weeks of solid fun with the convention and the hundreds of visitors it has attracted to our city.

—The newsboys speak of organizing a mutual benefit society.

—The September term of Fulton superior court promises to be lively. A number of big cases will come up for trial.

—In less than a month the days and night will be equal.

—The absence of the usual number of mosquitoes is the source of great contentment. The grand army of "cousins" seems to have gone through a severe campaign and has come to us badly crippled.

—Men are betting hats on their favorites for the marshalship of Georgia. With nineteen candidates in the field, there is a dashing recklessness about a bet that is quite fascinating.

—The sessions of the supreme court are daily attended by spectators who enjoy the proceedings very much.

—There never was a gayer summer in Atlanta in a social sense.

—Indian relics are frequently found on the suburbs.

A Rare Opportunity.

In our rent column will be found advertised a splendid mansion, which can be rented furnished or unfurnished, with present occupants (small family) as boarders or not, at the option of the renting parties. We know the house and the owners, and can therefore state that such an opportunity of securing a pleasant and beautiful home on liberal terms is indeed rare.

—Reliable help for weak and nervous sufferers. Chronic, painful, and prostrating diseases cured without medicine. Pulvermacher's Electric Belts the grand desideratum. Avoid imitations. Book and Journal with particulars, mailed free. Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC COMPANY, Cincinnati, Ohio.

New Holland Springs

are Manganese, Carbonic Acid Gas, Lime, Sulphur, Iron.
BOARD REDUCED.
$2 day; $10 week; $35 mon.; $30 mon. the season
364 july20...dtf EDM. W. HOLLAND, Manager.

Go to Carlton & Son, that one-horse grocery man, 134 Marietta street, for what you want, as he is still running, and not gone into bankruptcy as the Lu-e-si-an cotton planter did. 328 aug19 deod2w

Many Who are Suffering

from the effects of the warm weather and are debilitated, are advised by physicians to take moderate amounts of whisky two or three times during the day. In a little while those who do, this advise frequently increase the number of "drinks" and in time become confirmed inebriates. A beverage which will not create thirst for intoxicating liquors, and which is intended especially for the benefit of debilitated persons, whether at home or abroad, is Dr. Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic. Containing the juices of many medicinal herbs, this preparation does not create an appetite for the intoxicating cup. The nourishing and the life supporting properties of many valuable natural productions contained in it and well known to medical men have a most strengthening influence. A single bottle of the Tonic will demonstrate its valuable qualities. For debility arising from sickness, over exertion or from any cause whatever, a wineglassful of Sea Weed Tonic taken after meals will strengthen the stomach and create an appetite for wholeromo food. To all who are about leaving their homes, we desire to say that excellent effects of Dr. Schenck's seasonable remedies, Sea Weed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills, are particularly evident when taken by those who are injuriously affected by a change of water and diet. No person should leave home without taking a supply of these safeguards along. For sale by all druggists.
aug1..deod1m

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretion of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c. I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.
309 aug19...dlw n r m

Relief for the Afflicted

DR. TUTT'S PILLS

Meet the wants of those who need a safe and reliable medicine. The immense demand which has so rapidly followed their introduction is evidence that they do supply this want, and proves them to be

THE MOST POPULAR PILL

ever furnished the American people. The highest medical authorities concede their superiority over all others, because they possess alterative, tonic, and healing properties contained in no other medicine. Being strongly Anti-Bilious, they expel all humors, correct a vitiated state of the system, and, being purely vegetable, they do not, like other pills, leave the stomach and bowels in a worse condition than they found them, but, on the contrary, impart a healthy tone and vigor before unknown.

OUR WORDS INDORSED

Dr. C. L. MITCHELL, Ft. Meade, Fla., says: "*I know the superiority of your pills, and want to see them used instead of the worthless compounds sold in this country.*"

Rev. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky., says: "*Tutt's pills are worth their weight in gold.*"

Had Sick Headache & Piles 30 Years.

"*I am well. Gaining strength and flesh every day.*" R. S. Austin, Springfield, Mass.

He Defies Chills and Fever.

"*With Tutt's pills, we defy chills. Illinois owes you a debt of gratitude.*" F. R. Ripley, Chicago, Ill.

Sold everywhere. Price 25 cents. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE

Gray hair is changed to a glossy black by a single application of this dye. It is easily applied, acts like magic, and is as harmless as spring water. Never disappoints. Sold by druggists. Price $1.00. Office, 35 Murray Street, New York.

DR. RICE,

37 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.,

A regularly educated and legally qualified physician and the most successful, as his practice will prove.

Cures all forms of PRIVATE, CHRONIC and SEXUAL DISEASES.

Spermatorrhea and Impotency,

as the result of self-abuse in youth; sexual excesses in maturer years, or other causes, and producing some of the following effects: Nervousness, Seminal Emissions, (night emissions by dreams), Dimness of Sight, Defective Memory, Physical Decay, Pimples on Face, Aversion to Society of Females, Confusion of Ideas, Loss of Sexual Power, &c., rendering marriage improper or shunning it, are thoroughly and permanently cured. SYPHILIS, Gonorrhea, GLEET, Stricture, Orchitis, Hydrocele, Gout, Kidney Pill and other private diseases quickly cured.

It is self-evident that a physician who pays special attention to certain cases of disease, and treating thousands annually, acquires great skill. Physicians knowing this fact often consult personally or by letter free and in strict confidence. Charges reasonable and correspondence strictly confidential.

PRIVATE COUNSELOR

Of 200 pages, sent to any address, securely sealed, for thirty (30) cents. Should be read by all. Address as above. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays, 2 to 4 P. M.
223 apr25—d&wly

OBSTACLES TO MARRIAGE REMOVED.

Hoppy Relief to Young Men from the effects of Errors and Abuses in early life. **Manhood Restored.** Impediments to marriage removed. New method of treatment. New and remarkable remedies. Books and circulars sent free in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, 419 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. An Institution having a high reputation for honorable conduct and professional skill.
834 may15..d1yr

Ayer's Ague Cure

FOR THE SPEEDY RELIEF OF

Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Agus, Periodical or Bilious Fever, etc., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marshy or miasmatic poisons.

Has been widely used during the last twenty-five years, and in the treatment of these distressing diseases, and with such unvarying success that it has gained the reputation of being infallible. The shaker or chills, once driven by it, do not return until the disease is contracted again. This has made it an accepted remedy, and trusted specific, for the Fever and Ague of the West, and the Chills and Fever of the South.

Ayer's Ague Cure eradicates the noxious poison from the system, and leaves the patient as well as before the attack. It thoroughly expels the disease, so that no Liver Complaints, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Dysentery or Debility follows the cure. Indeed, where disorders of the Liver and Bowels have occurred from Miasmatic Poison, it removes the cause of them as they disappear. Nothing is it an effectual cure, but, if taken occasionally by patients exposed to malaria, it will expel the poison and protect them from attack. Travelers and temporary residents in Fever and Ague localities are thus enabled to defy the disease. The General Debility which is so apt to ensue from continued exposure to Malaria and Miasm, has no speedier remedy.

For Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy.

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO.,

LOWELL, MASS.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.
244 aug17..d2taw2m & w2m

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

J. P. DROMGOOLE & CO., Proprietors, Louisville, Ky.

50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

BAILEY'S SALINE EFFERVESCENT.

This is the

CHEAPEST AND MOST DELIGHTFUL PURGATIVE

Before the public. Is a delicious beverage and as pleasant and sparkling as a glass of Soda Water. Far superior to sickening pills. It is perfect in its effects as prepared for use by physicians and surgeons. Dose—A teaspoonful in a glass of water. Price, 50 cents.

Sold by all Druggists, at fifty cents. No family no matter how large or small should fail to use it. Sold in Atlanta by PINSON & HOLT.
80 july4..d& wtf

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Victims of youthful imprudence, who have tried in vain every known remedy, will learn of a simple prescription, FREE, for the speedy cure of nervous debility, premature decay, lost manhood, and all disorders brought on by excesses. Any druggists has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., 86 Nassau St., N. Y. oct30—deod&w1y

PRESCRIPTION FREE.

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any druggists has the ingredients.
Address Dr. JAQUES & CO, Cincinnati, Ohio.
dec5,1876—d&wly

SUFFERERS from LOST MANHOOD, STRICTURE, or any disease caused by indiscretion, why have given up all hope after trying in vain all the so-called remedies, will find the only sure relief by calling at, or sending stamp for free, confidential, and beneficial advise to the old Western Medical Institute, 127 Sycamore St., Cincinnati. Write or call and examine in Museum of Life 8 fine Models of cases cured, and you will be convinced it is the only Institute that has and can can agreeably treat these ailments. No charge to respectable person for treatment till cured. 435 apr28...d1y&2ddays

Dr. Picard's Essence of Life restores manhood and the vigor of youth to the most shattered constitution in 4 weeks, from whatever cause arising. Failure impossible. Beware of advertisers who offer so-called Free Prescriptions that are useless, and finally prove ruinously expensive. Whatever has merit must cost a fair price. $3 per case. Sent by express anywhere. Sole Agent, Dr. JOS. JACQUES, 7 University Place, New York. Druggists supplied.
61 aug5,1877...dly

Railroad Schedules.

Central & Southwestern RAILROADS

SAVANNAH, GA., March 8, 1877.

ON and after Sunday, March 11, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern Railroads and branches will run as follows:

TRAIN NO. 1—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	9 10 a m
Leaves Augusta	9 15 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Macon	6 45 p m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	5 16 p m
Arrives at Atlanta	5 02 a m

Making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic railroad for all points North and West.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	10 40 p m
Arrives at Macon	5 45 a m
Leaves Macon	7 00 a m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Augusta	4 45 p m
Arrives at Savannah	4 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	9 15 a m

Making connections at Atlanta for the North and East, and at Savannah with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

TRAIN NO. 2—GOING NORTH AND WEST.

Leaves Savannah	7 30 p m
Arrives at Augusta	6 00 a m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Milledgeville	9 44 a m
Arrives at Eatonton	11 30 a m
Arrives at Macon	8 00 a m
Leaves Macon for Atlanta	8 40 a m
Arrives at Atlanta	2 16 p m
Leaves Macon for Albany and Eufaula	8 30 a m
Arrives at Eufaula	3 49 p m
Arrives at Albany	2 10 p m
Leaves Macon for Columbus	9 38 a m
Arrives at Columbus	1 13 p m

Trains on this schedule for Macon, Atlanta, Columbus, Eufaula and Albany daily making close connections at Atlanta with Western and Atlantic, and at Augusta and Richmond Air-Line at Eufaula with Montgomery and Eufaula railroads; at Columbus with Western and Mobile Railroad. Extension leaves Mondays and Birds Friday.

COMING SOUTH AND EAST.

Leaves Atlanta	1 40 p
Arrives at Macon from Atlanta	6 55 p m
Leaves Albany	10 00 a m
Leaves Eufaula	8 05 p m
Arrives at Macon frm Eufaula & Albany	4 10 p m
Leaves Columbus	11 19 a m
Arrives at Macon from Columbus	3 11 p m
Leaves at Macon	7 35 p m
Arrives at Augusta	6 00 p m
Leaves Augusta	8 05 p m
Arrives at Savannah	7 15 a m

Making connection at Savannah with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad for all points in Florida.

Passengers for Milledgeville and Eatonton will take train No. 2 from Savannah and train No. 1 from Macon, which trains connect daily, except Monday, for these points.

WILLIAM ROGERS,
General Supt. Central Railroad, Savannah.
W. J. RAOUL,
Supt. Southwestern Railroad, Macon.

North Eastern Railroad.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Athens, Ga., June 23, 1877

SCHEDULE North Eastern Railroad, in effect June 23d, 1877. Daily, Sundays excepted:

Leave Athens	4:50 p m
Arrive Lula	6:50 m
Leave Atlanta via A L R R	4:00 p m
Leave Lula	7:20 p m
Arrive at Athens	9:45 p m

Close connection made at Athens with up day train on Athens Branch Georgia railroad, and at Lula with north bound passenger train on A. & C Air-Line R. R. Passengers from Atlanta to Athens have time for supper at Lula.

J. M. EDWARDS
June 24 1877..dtf Superintendent.

Atlantic and Gulf R. R.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD,
SAVANNAH, May 5, 1877.

ON and after Sunday the 6th inst., Passenger Trains on this Road will run as follows:

NIGHT EXPRESS.

Leave Savannah	daily at	4:00 p m
Arrive at Jesup	"	7:10 p m
Arrive at Bainbridge	"	7:45 a m
Arrive at Albany	"	9:40 a m
Arrive at Live Oak	"	3:50 a m
Arrive at Jacksonville	"	10:00 a m
Arrive at Tallahassee	"	9:20 a m
Leave Tallahassee	"	3:30 p m
Leave Jacksonville	"	3:00 p m
Leave Live Oak	"	8:50 p m
Leave Albany	"	2:30 p m
Leave Bainbridge	"	4:00 p m
Leave Jesup	"	5:05 a m
Arrive at Savannah	"	8:30 a m

No change of cars between Savannah and Albany.

Passengers from Savannah for Tallahassee, Brunswick Darien and Macon take this train.

Passengers leaving Macon at 9:15 a m, daily except Sunday, connect at Jesup with this train for Florida.

Passengers from Florida by this train connect at Jesup with train arriving in Macon at 5:45p m (daily except Sunday).

No change of cars between Montgomery and Live Oak.

Sleeping Cars run through to and from Savannah and Live Oak and Montgomery and Live Oak on this train.

Connect at Albany with Passenger trains both ways on Southwestern Railroad to and from Macon, Eufaula, Montgomery, New Orleans, etc.

Mail steamer leaves Bainbridge for Apalachicola every Saturday; for Columbus Tuesday and Saturday morning.

Close connections at Jacksonville daily (Sundays excepted) for St. Augustine, Palatka and Enterprise.

Trains on B and A, Bainbridge Branch, going west, Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 1:14 a m.

For Brunswick Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4:40 p m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—EASTERN DIVISION.

Leave Savannah, Sundays excepted, at		6:45 a m
Arrive at McIntosh	"	9:40 a m
Arrive at Jesup	"	11:50 a m
Arrive at Blackshear	"	3:20 p m
Arrive Dupont	"	7:00 p m
Leave Dupont	"	5:01 a m
Leave Blackshear	"	9:30 a m
Leave Jesup	"	12:30 p m
Leave McIntosh	"	2:36 p m
Arrive at Savannah	"	5:15 p m

WESTERN DIVISION.

Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Leave Dupont at		5:00 a m
Arrive at Valdosta at		7:00 a m
Arrive at Quitman at		9 00 a m
Arrive at Thomasville at		11:15 a m
Leave Thomasville at		7:15 p m
Leave Quitman at		3:20 p m
Leave Valdosta at		4:40 p m
Arrive at Dupont at		6:45 p m

GEO. S HAINES, General Ticket Agent.
H. S. HAINES,
July20...dtf General Superintendent.

SUMMER, 1877.

THE GREAT

Kennesaw Route

WESTERN & ATLANTIC RAILROAD

ON and after Sunday, June 10th, 1877, trains will leave Atlanta from Union Passenger Depot as follows:

7.30am. Northern Express, (daily) arrives Bristol 11:15 p m, Lynchburg 9:15 a m, Washington 6:25 p m, Baltimore 8:20 p m.

7.30am Little Rock Express, (daily) arrives Chattanooga 12:45 p m, arrives Memphis 7:30 a m. Little Rock 7:15 p m.

7.30am. Rome Express, (daily) arrives Rome 11:00 a m.

7.30am. Western Express, (daily, arrives Chattanooga 12:45 p m, Nashville 7:35 p m, Louisville 3:30 a m, St. Louis 8:30 p m, Chicago 7:45 p m, Cincinnati 8:05 a m. Pullman Palace Cars Atlanta to Nashville Without change.

7.30am Texas Express, (daily) arrives at Chattanooga 12:45 p m, Nashville 7:35 p m, Columbus 5:30 a m, Poplar Bluff 6:15 p m, Texarkana 9:10 a m, Sherman 6:40 p m, Dallas 10:35 p m, Fort Worth 12:20 a m Austin 8:00 a m, Houston 5:40 a m, Galveston 9 a m.

2.35pm. Western Express (daily) arrives Chattanooga 8:30 p m, Nashville 5:00 a m, Louisville 3:40 p m, Cincinnati 3:00 p m, Chicago 7:30 a m, St. Louis 6:30 a m.

2.35pm Texas Express, (daily) arrives Chattanooga 8:30 p m, Memphis 3:00 p m, Little Rock 2:15 a m, Texarkana 9:10 a m, Sherman 6:40 p m, Dallas 10:35 p m, Fort Worth 12:20 a m, Austin 8,00 a m, Houston 5:40 a m, Galveston 9 a m

2.35pm Lightning Express, north arrives Bristol 4:10 am, Lynchburg 1:15 p m, Washington 9:45 p m, Baltimore 11:30 p m, Philadelphia 3:30 a m, New York 7:00 a m, Boston 8:30 p m.

Pullman Palace Cars leave Atlanta daily by this train for Philadelphia and are attached at Washington, this train carrying Pullman car for New York—virtually no change of cars from Atlanta to New York.

The Kennesaw route has made the quickest time on record between Atlanta and Washington.

2.35pm. Rome Express, (Saturdays only) arrive Kingston 5:25 pm Rome 7:00 p m.

5.20pm. Accommodation, daily, except Sundays, stops at all stations.

THIS IS
THE ONLY ALL RAIL LINE
TO TEXAS
FROM THE CAROLINAS AND GEORGIA

Low Rates

Offered to EMIGRANTS, with Through Cars. For further information apply to Mr J A Adair Agent Depot, where Railroad Tickets and Sleeping Car Berths can be secured at all hours during the day.

B. W. WRENN,
General Passenger Agent,
July 1—1877

House and Lot for Sale.

MY RESIDENCE, No. 345 Rawson street, is for sale on terms to suit the purchaser. Nine rooms in the house. Three room building attached by covered way, for kitchen and servants. Large and commodious stable. Nearly one acre in the lot. Property in good repair and must be sold. HENRY JACKSON.
Apply at law office of Jackson & Lumpkin, on Marietta street. 134 June8...dtf

Educational.

Kentucky Military Institute.

Thirty-Second Annual Session Begins First Monday in September, 1877.

Full and able College Faculty. Preparatory Course thorough. College Course as extensive as those of any institution of learning in the United States. Happy blending of the Family and Military methods of government. Pupils can obtain a Preparatory and Collegiate Course at as little cost as at any College in the land. The Commercial Science receives adequate attention. Mode of instruction peculiar and tends to success. Short suggestive Essays on Mode of Government and Instruction pursued at the K. M. I., sent free on application. The healthful location is too well known to require comment. NUMBER OF CADETS LIMITED TO 100. Applications should be made in advance to MAJOR R. H. WILDBERGER, Commandant.
Farmdale, Franklin county, Ky.
233 aug14..wed sat sun&w5w

Patapsco Female Institute.

TERMS, $300 PER YEAR.

Address Mrs. E. H. ARCHER, Principal,
276 july15—d3m Ellicott City, Maryland.

Freehold Institute.

FREEHOLD, NEW JERSEY,

Boarding School for Boys

REV. A. G. CHAMBERS,
456 july26..d1m PRINCIPAL.

University of Georgia

THE 77th Annual Session of this institution will begin on the 2d of October, 1877. Scholarships in the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts are granted to as many students, residents of the State, as there are members of the General Assembly. In addition, 50 Beneficiaries are appointed in the Academic Department. Every branch of Liberal and Practical Education is taught. Board at $12 50 a month. For Catalogues and further particulars, address WM. HENRY WADDELL,
Secretary of the Faculty, Athens, Ga.
338 aug21 dlaw&wlm

LaGrange Female College

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will open AUGUST 22d instant, (and not on the 15th as stated in the late Catalogue) under a full Board of Instruction.

Mrs. C. K. MALLARD, a most accomplished and experienced Teacher, will have charge of the Music Department.

Expense for board, washing, lights, fuel, literary tuition and incidentals, $82 00.

For further information address
J. R. MAYSON, President.
42 aug3...deodlm

Georgia Female College,

MADISON, GEORGIA.

THE FALL TERM of this popular institution will begin on Monday, September 17th, 1877, with a full corps of competent and experienced teachers. Board, fuel and lights, per session, $75 00. Music, Painting and Languages extra. No charge for Calisthenics. For full particulars address Mrs. GEO. Y. BROWNE,
49 aug4 d2m Principal.

Wesleyan Female College,

MACON, GEORGIA.

THE FORTIETH ANNUAL SESSION.

WILL BEGIN ON WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1877.

The advantages in the Literary, Musical and Art Departments are unsurpassed.

In point of health Macon is the second of all cities in the United States, containing as many as ten thousand inhabitants.

The price of Board and Regular Tuition for half the annual session is $125 00 to $140 00, which must be paid in advance.

There is an extra charge for Music, Drawing, Painting and French.

For Catalogues apply to
Rev. W. C. BASS, D. D., President, or
Rev. C. W. SMITH, D. D., Secretary.
267 july14...dtoct1

Important to Parents and Guardian

MOUNT DE CHANTAL

Academy of the Visitation,

NEAR WHEELING, WEST VIRGINIA.

PARENTS in quest of a first class school for their daughters, will do well to investigate the claims of the celebrated Academy. For thoroughness in every departm nt of female education, Mt. de Chantal ranks pre-eminently high. Great attention is given to perfect the pupils in writing and speaking French with fluency. For those sufficiently advanced, it is the language of their recreation hours. The purity of accent and correctness of pronunciation acquired in this Institution have been a subject of surprise to thy native Parisian. The renown for the superiority in music is so wide spread as to hardly make the Academy almost a national one. One feature, in particular, that should recommend Mt. de Chantal to the sensible parent, is the influence exercised to form the pupils to views and habits of economy and to render them really practical and useful women of society in after years. Simplicity in dress is enforced by rule.

These facts, united by the exceedingly moderate rates of board and tuition ($200 per annum) will we trust, secure to this school as large and desirable a patronage in the future as it has enjoyed in the past.

For further particulars apply for a prospectus to the Directress of Mount de Chantal Academy of the Visitation, near Wheeling, West Virginia.

Refer to John H. Flynn, W. S. Thomson and General W. S. Walker.
188 apr14 dsun&wed.to.june30, 1878

Atlanta Medical College,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE Twentieth Annual Course of Lectures will commence October 15, 1877, and close March 1, 1878.

FACULTY:

A. W. GRIGGS, M. D., Emeritus Professor of Practice.
J. G. WESTMORELAND, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
W. F. WESTMORELAND, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Surgery.
WM. ABRAM LOVE, M. D., Professor of Physiology.
V. H. TALIAFERRO, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.
JNO. PHAD. JOHMSON, M. D., Professor of General and Descriptive Anatomy, and Lecturer on Venereal Diseases.
A. W. CALHOUN, M. D., Professor of Diseases of the Eye and Ear, and Clinical Ophthalmology and Otology.
J. H. LOGAN A. M. M. D., Professor of General and Medical Chemistry.
JNO. T. BANKS, M. D., Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine.
C. W. NUTTING, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Send for Announcement, giving full information.
JNO THAD. JOHNSON,
65 aug3...d&wlm d sun wed Dean.

Augusta Female Seminary,

STAUNTON, VA.

THE largest first class institution for young ladies in Virginia, with an able corps of twenty-five teachers.

Opens the FIRST WEDNESDAY IN SEPTEMBER 1877.

For catalogues containing full particulars, apply to
MISS M. J. BALDWIN, Principal,
315 july17..d2m Staunton, Va.

Kirkwood High School.

A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

CHAS. M. NEEL.....RECTOR.

THE FALL SESSION WILL BEGIN AUGUST 20th.

The members of the School board with the Rector, and receive careful *Home Training*.

Boys of evil influence will be returned to their friends.

It is proposed in this School to offer to the public thorough instruction and good discipline in the preparation of boys for College or Life.

Board and Tuition, Fall Session, $104, *in advance*.
440 july25...ulm

Wesleyan Female Institute

STAUNTON, VIRGINIA.

WITH over Twenty teachers and officers, ranks among the first schools for young ladies in the United States. In the beautiful Valley of Virginia, far famed for health. Attended by pupils from fifteen to twenty States. Great economy in expenses required. Session opens September 25th, 1877.

Board and Tuition for entire scholastic year $240.

For catalogue and full information, address
Rev. W. A. HARRIS, D.D., President,
384 july21...deod&w5 Staunton, Va.

Bellevue High School,

BEDFORD CO., VIRGINIA.

ON Va & Tenn. R. R, 15 miles west of Lynchburg. For boys and young men. Full corps of teachers. Instruction thorough and course complete. Most liberal provision for comfort and

PREFERRED LOCALS.

SUGAR CREEK PAPER MILLS.
WM. McNAUGHT & CO.
See Daily and Weekly CONSTITUTION for specimen of our "news." mar22-d1f

W. C. ASHLEY,
Doors, Sash, Blinds, Builders' Hardware, &c., 33 Broad Street.
258 july18...d1f

CRAIGE & CO.,
31 Peachtree Street,
Will sell the new DOMESTIC at bottom prices for CASH or prompt monthly instalments. The lightest running and best Machines for the least money. Don't fail to see it before buying Machines at high prices.
872 mar30...d1y

Cements—Plaster—Lime.
Portland, Louisville, James River and Rosendale Cements. Plaster Paris, Land Plaster, Marble Dust and Shelby, Ala., Lime, by car load and less. 59 Decatur street.
349 aug21...d3t SCIPLE & SONS.

Coal—Coal—Coal.
Montevallo, Cahaba, Helena, and Black Shale Ala., Red Ash, and Coal Creek Selected Lump Coal, in car load lots. We guarantee weights, quality and satisfaction in every respect. Price as low as the lowest. Call on us or write for price list before purchasing
SCIPLE & SONS,
250 aug21...d3t 59 Decatur street.

"To Be or Not to Be."
The all absorbing topic, "shall the Capitol be removed?" has been eclipsed by Kenny stepping in and declaring that all men, everywhere, can be accommodated at his place with delicious ice cool season brewed beer by the schooner at five cents. Just fancy!
000 aug23...d1t

W. JENNINGS & CO.
Sash, Doors, Blinds, Locks, Hinges, Paints, &c., 38 Decatur Street.
519 july31...d6m f o i

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Now well and strong—Dr R V Pierce.
Dr Bull's Blood Mixture.
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Partner wanted—M J R.
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Piano for rent—Professor Munger.
Salesman wanted—Salesman.
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Good dillings—Dr Hurd
Montevallo coal—W S Wilson & Bro.
Dooley's Yeast Powder

Coal, Coal, Coal.
With a full supply of Coal Creek Coal and Battle Creek Coal always on hand and arriving daily, I am prepared to offer to my friends and customers, and the public, a superior article of coal at very low rates. The Coal Creek Coal has a national reputation. The Battle Creek Coal, although it can be sold for less will guarantee to be fully as good as the best, and in every instance to give satisfaction or the purchase money refunded. For price, terms, etc., call on JNO. F. EDWARDS, Ag't,
No. 5 East Alabama st.
Atlanta, Ga., 1877.

We the undersigned have used the Battle Creek Coal and it gave entire satisfaction in every instance, and we consider it equal to any coal offered for sale in this market.
ER LAWSHE,
E. M. BERRY,
MOSES LIPS.,
CHAS PISCKSKY.
295 aug19...un 1ndx3t

Good News.
No more Chills and Ague in this section. Our Druggists are selling an article called "AGUE CONQUEROR." It is about the only satisfactory preparation sold for the cure of Fever and Ague, Dumb Chills, Intermittant or Bilious Fevers. The Proprietor of the AGUE CONQUEROR has used but little energy to make this medicine known, and yet its sales is immense in Ague Districts. It purifies the blood, Liver, and other Secretory organs so effectually that the Chills do not return even when persons have had them for years. Entirely vegetable preparation. Price, 50 cents and $1 00 per Bottle. Two doses will stop the chills. For sale by all first class drug gists in the United States.
349 apr22...d&weow1

Gold fillings made for 50 cents—*extra large* fillings $1 00, at Dr. Hurd's Dental office, 66½ Whitehall street.
383 aug23...d1f 1st 2d or col 4p

E S. Kendrick & Co. have the cheapest and neatest **Child's Bed** ever offered for sale. Oak and Walnut
380 aug23...1t 21 Marietta street, Atlanta.

Knocked Down.
Yes, it was a fair and square knock down, and the justice of the act is denied.
The female community are more particularly interested and they give unmistakable evidence of their appreciation.
"When lovely woman lends her influence, then it is the work moves bravely on."
We allude to the fact that the great female medicine known as English Female Bitters, has been reduced to one dollar per bottle or three for $2 50. One bottle will last two weeks.
80 aug22...d&w1w

We are now receiving the celebrated Montevallo Red Ash Coal daily and can furnish any one their winter's supply of Coal on short notice. For prices, &c., address or call on us.
W. S. WILSON & BRO.,
25 North Broad street.

Atlanta Musical Institute,
67 WHITEHALL STREET.
Branches taught: Pianoforte, Organ, Harmony; English, German and Italian Singing. Cultivation of the Voice, Solo, Chorus and Class-Singing, singing at Sight; Violin and other Orchestral Instruments. During the absence of Mad. Schultze, Piano Instruct on will be given by Mrs. Monroe, a talented and exquisite Pianist.
Terms: Private Lessons $6 00 per month.
" Class Lessons $1 00 per month.
Over one hundred and fifty free lessons are given by the Institute during the season in Singing at Sight, Popular Harmony and Chorus Singing; also, Concerts, Recitals, etc., free to pupils. Only first class artists are teaching at the Institute. E. A. SCHULTZE.
155 aug10...d2w

Rev H. F. Buchanan, of Conyers, formerly pastor of the Third Baptist Church, is in the city, and will preach the ensuing nights of this week at his old Church.

THE Buckeye has virtues which lie in the bitter principle called Esculin, which have been utilized for the cure of Hemorrhoids, or Piles. If suffering with that disease use Tabler's Buckeye Pile Ointment, only 50 cents a bottle.
441 may2...deowly&weowly

E. S. Kendrick & Co's new patent **Extension Dining Table** is the newest and nicest thing in use, no cloth needed. 21 Marietta street, Atlanta. 380 aug23...d1t

IN enumerating the ills which flesh is heir to, such as Indigestion, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Nervous Debility, chills, Torpid Liver, &c., what a comfort to think that a relief from all of them can be obtained by using Portaline, or Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder, which can be had of any Druggist for 50 cents. It establishes a permanently healthy action, and its operation is mild and effective. Use Portaline, or Tabler's Vegetable Liver Powder.
441 may2...deowly&weowly

Liberal and Scientific Association.
Prof. George Little will lecture before this association Thursday night, August 24d, at their hall corner Broad and Marietta streets. Subject, "Geology." Admission free Public invited,
322—sat. thurs.

IN THE VAN.

Fulton the Highest County on the Comptroller's Books—It Leads Chatham for the First Time—The Figures.

The books of Judge Wm. Ezzard, tax receiver of Fulton county, are complete, and show the value of all the real and personal property returned in the county. Of course there is much that is always left out of these estimates as a perfect return of all property cannot be hoped for. In the matter of polls especially there is a wide difference between the real number and that which appears on the books. There are far more than 4,215 polls in Fulton county, but many of them are only taxed by the issuance of fi fas, and the processes fordient on failure to return.

It will be seen that the decrease of total taxable property returned this year from the figures of last year's return is, in round figures, $600,000. This is owing to the great shrinkage in all values. The real wealth of the county has been greatly enhanced since the returns of last year were made.

The following are the

GRAND TOTALS

as they appear on the recorder's book:

These statistics relate to the county and no to the city alone.

Number of polls returned	4,215
Number of lawyers returned	96
Number of Physicians returned	72
Number of dentists returned	12
Number of billiard tables returned	17
There are 102,451 acres of land, worth	$ 1,363,631
City real estate	11,140,348
Bank stock	818,905
Money brokers	4,780
Money, notes and accounts	2,09[illegible],475
Merchandise of every kind	1,992,344
Bonds	222,760
Household and kitchen furniture	568,741
Watches and jewelry	102,898
Live stock	208,184
Tools and libraries	96,391
Annual crop	1,827
All other property	165,173
There are in the county 881,872 acres of wild land, worth	49,940
Aggregate value of all property in the county	$18,929,797

It turns out this year that Fulton is

THE LEADING COUNTY OF THE STATE

in taxable property. Chatham has heretofore led, and for a few years past Fulton and Chatham have pulled neck and neck. But this year's returns in Chatham show a terrible falling off of $2,500,000 worth of property owing to the terrible scourge of last year. The aggregate of all taxable property in that county now is in round numbers $17,000,000. Bibb has fallen behind last year's returns about $1,000,000. Richmond has lost in figures only $170,000.00. Fulton is $600,000 behind her last year's record on the books. Richmond has shown this year the smallest proportionate decrease in the state. It is according to its population the richest county in the state, if not in the south. With two fifths less population than Fulton, it returns almost as much taxable property.

Nearly all the tax books containing full returns from the counties have been forwarded to the comptroller general. There is of course a general decrease on account of great skrinkage in values.

FREIGHT AGENTS' MEETING.

Appointment of a Committee.

Yesterday there was held at the Kimball house in this city a meeting of the general freight agents of the leading railroads in the south for the purpose of making

A UNIFORM RATE

of local tariff. The meeting was quite harmonious throughout and it will probably conduce to a final acceptance of the object desired. There was nothing of importance done save the appointment of a committee whose duty it will be to draw up a plan which will be submitted to a future meeting to be held in this city before long.

The following gentlemen are on the committee:

E. G. Ghid, general freight agent of the Seaboard and Roanoke railroad.

George Nason, general freight agent of the Mobile and Montgomery railroad.

D. C. Morly, general freight agent of the New Orleans, Jackson and great Northern railroad.

Sol Haas, general freight agent of the Richmond and Danville railroad.

J. S. Davant, general freight agent of the Port Royal railroad.

George K. Knox, general freight agent of the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad.

All these are experienced railroad men and are well qualified for the work assigned them. They will probably soon complete their work, and when there will be a big gathering of railroad freight agents here from all over the south to consider its adoption.

UP THE AIR LINE

General Ticket Agents' Excursion.

Yesterday afternoon an excursion of general ticket agents in the south left the city for a trip of pleasure up the Air Line. The party consisted of about twenty gentlemen and fifteen ladies, who were made at home in an elegant sleeping car and had also a parlor car at their disposal. The party was quite select and is of just sufficient size to be most pleasant. The excursion is under the management of W. J. Houston, general ticket agent of the Air-Line road.

A GAY SCHEDULE

is laid out for them. They go first to Spartanburg, thence over the Spartanburg and Ashville railroad to Tryon mountain, then to the terminus of the road. The return trip includes a pleasant jaunt to the

BEAUTIFUL FALLS

of north-east Georgia, which will be the finest feature of the excursion.

The party will reach Atlanta Saturday morning, after three days of pleasant recreation. Mr Milton Aigler, general travelling agent of the Air-Line, will assist Mr. Houston in making all pleasant for the ladies and gentlemen of the party.

Moonlight Excursion To-Night.

The ladies who are interested in the Benevolent Home, will this evening conduct a moonlight excursion from the city to Marietta and return. Trains will leave at 2:30 and 5:20 p. m. Tickets for the round trip have been put down to seventy-five cents. Parties can go up and enjoy promenades in the Marietta city park and a hop which will be given in a hall near by, and can return either at 10:15 or at midnight. The excursion is given for a noble object and deserves liberal patronage. The low price of tickets places them within the reach of all, and the excellent management of the affair assures its success. Everything will be done for the pleasure of those who go. A dozen of the most elegant matrons in the city will "chaperon" the party.

Ratification Meeting.

There will be a ratification meeting at the house of representatives to night at eight o'clock, comprising the members of the convention and others who desire the ratification of the constitution now very nearly completed by the convention. The occasion will be one for its discussion and consultation upon the several good features of the instrument and the public are invited to take part in the auspicious proceedings.

New Holland Springs.

All lovers of fun are invited to attend a grand Masquerade Ball to be given at New Holland Springs, Friday evening, 24th August, 1877. Hotel rates from Friday until Monday morning: Hotel fare $3 00; Railroad trip $2 00; total $5 00
E. W. HOLLAND,
370 aug23...d2t Proprietor.

The Nickel Club.

There will be this evening a meeting of the Nickel club at the residence of Major B. A. Pratte, No. 49 East Cain street. This will be the first meeting of the club for the year, and will be very pleasant. The club has been the source of great pleasure, and its meetings will always be gladly welcomed.

Moonlight Excursion.

Remember the train leaves at 2:35 p. m., and 5:20 p. m. to-day. Rate reduced to 75 cents.

Our **Secretaries and Book** Cases are the handsomest in this market. Very cheap.
E. S. KENDRICK & Co,
280 aug23...d1t

—Miss Crawford, of Columbus, and Miss Johnson, of Mobile, are spending a few weeks in the city, guests of Mr. A B Bostick, on Mitchell street.

NO HOUSEHOLD IS COMPLETELY furnished till its kitchen is supplied with DOOLEY'S YEAST POWDER, known the country over as the *chef d'oeuvre* of baking powders. It is made of the purest cream tartar, so difficult to get even at the druggists's, and it makes the products of baking surpassingly good.

Trouble With the Moonshiners.

LOUISVILLE, August 22.—Deputy United States Marshal Webster reports that he has been attacked by an escaped moonshine prisoner, who, with friends, fired twenty shots at him and his posse, and also bombarded the house an entire night. Deputies Penn and Adair were menaced by a mob in Adair county, numbering perhaps 100 or more. In Harden county moonshine men swear they will kill the first United States marshal who comes near them. Col. Crittenden, the new United States marshal of Kentucky, has been making vigorous efforts to break up this peculiar specimen of lawbreaking, and in the last two months his deputies have arrested something over 100 offenders.

—Searching will discover all things; and to discover as well as remove impurities of the blood, the best blood searcher is Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

A WALKER COUNTY CRIME.

A Married Men Attempts to Outrage a Child

[Special dispatch to the Constitution.]

DALTON, GA., August 22.—One Langford, a married man, attempted to commit a rape on a little girl ten years of age, in Walker county. He was detected, when he made his escape, stealing a horse. He was arrested in this place last night by Mr. Strange, ex sheriff of Walker county. R.

THE COLORED SUGAR.

A Perplexing Question for the Treasury Officials.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—The colored sugar question is proving to be a troublesome matter to the treasury department. The appraiser of New York has been here to find out if possible what his duties are in regard to the demerara sugars now restrained in that city, and how he can discharge the duties under authority of law. The importers are preparing to protect their interests from what they say is unwarranted assumption of authority, for if treasury officials may subject certain sugars to one process, why not all imported sugars be subject to any process the department may decide upon. As to seizures of cargoes after October 1st, importers state they will meet that issue in the courts. The matter is evidently one which perplexes all hands. The department is advised that there have been large orders sent out from Boston, New York and Baltimore for the sugar now under the bond of the government. There is now in New York, in bond, a large quantity; and besides large consignments are expected in the latter part of the month, which will give the appraisers force additional trouble.

Paying For the Damage by the Strike.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22.—Committees of the board of directors of the Pennsylvania railroad and the Maritime Exchange had a consultation to day, relative to the adjustment of the losses incurred at Pittsburg during the strike. An agreement was arrived at by which suits will be brought against Allegheny county, and it was understood that after the necessary data shall be prepared the claim of merchants will be presented prior to those of the railroad company, who will assist the business community in the suits. Statements, now being prepared, show the amount of loss sustained by merchants of this city by the destruction and delay of their goods in transit.

Collapse of the Witness.

NEW YORK, August 22.—The Daily Witness, of this city, was published for the last time this morning. It was started July, 1871, by John Dougall, as a temperance and religious journal. As such it has not been a financial success. In his farewell to his readers the editor says: "We made a last effort to obtain help yesterday morning, and hoped for a response throughout the day that would show that the Lord's will to go on as before. There was no response at all, and that we think was an equally clear indication of the Lord's will that we should not attempt to continue a losing business."

Serious Stabbing Affray.

HUNTSVILLE, ALA., August 22.—Wm. J. McCalley, an old resident of Huntsville, was seriously stabbed Thursday evening by John Ford, his brother-in-law. They were having a settlement of McCalley's wife's property in the probate court, which McCalley remarked that some one had told a lie, and thereupon Ford cut him three times.

The parties stand high in the community. Ford has gone to the country and is not yet arrested. His friends, however, promise to have him here to-night for a preliminary examination.

Forty Deaths from Small-Pox.

CHICAGO, August 22.—The commissioner of health, DeWolf, has issued an order requiring that all adults who have not been successfully vaccinated within a period of ten years, and all children between the ages of ten and fifteen, shall be vaccinated forthwith. The prevalence of small-pox in certain of the most squalid portions of the city, and the determination to prevent its spread, are the reasons for the order. The commissioner says over forty cases have been reported since the 1st of June.

An Irish Demonstration.

LONDON, August 22.—A great meeting was held in the Rotunda, Dublin, last night, Messrs. Biggar and Parnell were enthusiastically received. Both members strongly condemned inactivity of the home rule party generally. A resolution was passed that this meeting takes occasion to offer its hearty thanks to those Irish representatives who, in honorable obstruct to the tame and spiritless conduct of mass of the home rule members, supported Mr. Biggar and Mr. Parnell.

Pity for the Coolies.

EDINBURGH, August 22.—A London correspondent of the Scottsman telegraphs that he learns that a petition from the Chinese in Cuba, which complains of the cruelty of Spanish planters, has reached England. It is said to entirely confirm the statements of the commissioners, whose report on the subject excited horror and indignation in the early part of last year.

The Anoka Fire.

CHICAGO, August 22.—The following are the losses by fire at Anoka yesterday: Washburn & Co., three million feet of Timber—insurance $30,000; Anoka Lumber Co., two million feet lumber, planing mill, two warehouses, stable and offices—insurance $18,000; twenty small dwellings of mill employees and eight hundred yards of the St. Paul and Pacific railroad track. The aggregate loss is estimated at $75,000.

In the West.

SALT LAKE, August 22.—Gen. Howard ventured too near the rear of Chief Joseph. He lost one killed and seven wounded yesterday. The Indians stole two hundred of Howard's horses night before last. The Montana volunteers are returning home disgusted, many of them on foot. Gen Sherman is at Helena, Montana.

Heavy Rains.

LONDON, August 22.—There was a heavy general rain throughout Scotland, Ireland and England yesterday. It extended southward last night, reaching London and most of the home counties. To-day the weather is more settled and favorable.

The Massachusetts Greenbackers.

BOSTON, August 22.—The independent greenback party will hold a state convention here September 15, to nominate a state ticket.

The Flagship Richmond.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 22.—The United States steamer Richmond, the flagship of the south Atlantic squadron, arrived in the roads this morning from Rio.

STILL AGOING.

Owing to the great success which attended our

Clean Sweep Sale!

Clean Sweep Sale!

during the past week, we have determined to continue the same for

A few days longer.

A few days longer.

Recollect our large stock of Fall Clothing will be here in less than two weeks, and our Counters must be clear to receive the same. We are consequently making Unheard of Sacrifices for the purpose of accomplishing this end.

Suits formerly sold for $14, now $8 00.

Coats formerly sold for $10, now $6 50.

Pants formerly sold for $7, now $4 50.

and so on throughout our entire stock.

Call early before all the argains are gone.

All this is at

HAAS BROS'.,

O. K. Clothing Store,

32 Whitehall Street.

335 aug 19—d4t sun tues thur sat

MR. HAYES'S TRIP.

Key Bows Again and Confesses Himself to be a "Vile Sinner"—A Grand Religious Handshaking.

WASHINGTON, August 22.—They continue to talk in New England.

Gen. Devens said: "A few years ago, the church of which you are a part, here represented, was torn and rent asunder by the great conflict of arms between liberty and slavery. Certainly, now that the great questions involved in that contest are settled, there is great reason to rejoice—the members of the church north and south are again united."

The president then said: "It is not best for one bred to the law to attempt to quote scripture, but there is something like this: 'There is more joy over the repenting of one than over a hundred that have not gone astray.' We have with us a friend who was for four years against us, and more recently made the mistake of voting against me, but now, on the question of the integrity and maintenance of the union and the question of freedom and equality to all men, no man is before Judge Key."

The postmaster-general spoke as follows:

"It would not be expected that I should appear here without embarrassment. It is not without feelings of sadness that I view this scene. I am carried back to my boyhood days when, in that far distant south, my sunny home, I attended meetings like this for Methodists we found in that part of the union; and my father was an humble minister in your church. He has been gone now ten years, and you have heard how I, his own son, have wandered. I will not attempt to quote scripture, for I might fail more signally than the president; but I have heard an old hymn that reads—

"'While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return.'"

"The fact that Gen. Devens and I are here together, shows that the principles of religion have a hold in cabinet, if not throughout the whole country. The people of New Hampshire need have no fears of the people of the south. Both political parties there have endorsed the constitution and all of its amendments, and the people have been placed by the president and his policy on their good behavior, and I am sure they will keep their faith. I thank you sincerely for this greeting, and I accept it not as a compliment to myself, but as a mark of feeling you have for the people of the south."

Secretary Evarts was then introduced, and he said: "Ladies and Gentlemen: When the founders of this government formed it they laid its support on civil and religious liberty, and insisted on entire separation of church and state. They were guilty of no such folly as would confound freedom in religion with free from religion. They wanted that there should be one seat of united power, and that in the hearts of the people. They were religious people themselves, and knew no method by which men could be capable of self government but when they had been made capable of governing themselves, they insisted that though there were a diversity of gifts, yet there should be the same spirit now in this beautiful scene, where all that makes nature and men worthy is found. We have seen nothing wanting in the magnificence of our reception as we have ridden through our mountain fastnesses. We have seen, as it were, the mountains skip for joy and now literally, the hills have clapped their hands. The history of this people show that there was never a profounder saying than, 'Who has not much meditated of God and man, will ever be nought but blundering political and sorry statesmen.'"

CONCORD, N. H., August 22.—The procession arrived at the Eagle hotel at half past 10 o'clock. Dinner was served at the hotel at which the presidential party and prominent gentlemen with their ladies were present. At the conclusion of the dinner, President Hayes, Secretary Evarts, Postmaster General Key and Attorney General Devens, accompanied by Governor Prescott and staff, Senators Wadleigh and Rollins and others escorted by a militia company proceeded to the rotunda of the state house, where the president held a reception, and some 10,000 people, men, women and children, passed through the hall and shook hands with him.

After the reception the party proceeded to the steps of the capitol and Gov. Prescott said:

"Fellow Citizens—It is with great pleasure I introduce to you the president of the United States."

President Hayes then addressed the assemblage as follows:

"Governor Prescott, ladies and gentlemen—This custom of hand shaking, which we have just got through, comes down to us through several generations, and it is not an altogether satisfactory proceeding, and now having shaken hands we hardly feel acquainted with each other. We wish to hear the voice and I suppose it is as proper now, as any time, to make my acknowledgement to the authorities of the state of New Hampshire, governor and members of the legislature, and to the authorities of the city of Concord, for their kindness in bringing me to New Hampshire. We entered the state last Monday, and have been making our way through it, visiting remarkable scenery of mountain regions, under circumstances every way favorable. The weather is perfect, the skys clear, the air bracing, and when on the top of Mount Washington there seemed nothing lacking to improve that wonderful spectacle that is as surprising as it is perfect. It is possible we have had a few clouds in the sky just enough to make the sky seem beautiful as their shadows floated over the great mountains. And passing from that we came down into the region of the lake—that beautiful part of New Hampshire, where your great river—rivers, perhaps, take their rise; where the great Merrimac, that river that bids up such cities as Lowell, Lawrence, and Manchester takes its rise. So I came on down here under a somewhat hotter sun than is usual in your climate. I think I met you my fellow-townsmen, glad to exchange greetings with you and to be met by you. I thought that it was not altogether proper in meeting this people that I should talk politics to them. Men of all parties have met me, democrats, republicans and independent republicans—republicans that are satisfied and republicans that are dissatisfied. [Applause and laughter] and really I feel by the way that laugh comes in that there is a pretty large crowd here. [Laughter.] But, at any rate, we are here not to talk politics, and it does not seem proper to me that one in my situation should argue as to measures he thinks proper to pursue. What you want in the country as an executive is one that shall execute that. I believe it to be his duty, and all that I want of my countrymen is that charitable judgment that is proper to be given by men among men, looking each other in the face, who believe that upon the whole the man who they are looking in the face whether he is right or wrong, after all means to be right. [Cries of good and applause.] It is not a good thing to say of a man that his intentions are good, and there is a proverb."

CONCORD, N. H., August 22.—The president, in a speech to-day, said: Now, we have had in the past distrust between sections—the hostility of bad blood. I believe, nevertheless, that with the cause removed, the old harmony and concord may return. [Cries of good.] And I believe it will return, and I believe in adopting measures that will make it return speedily. [Applause, and cries of good.] Then I do not see but that in the main we agree as to the most needful thing to be done, and our only difference is upon measures by which we are to accomplish that end, and this I must decline altogether to discuss. (Laughter.) And so now let me introduce to you a gentleman who is somewhat responsible for my blunders, and it is a great pleasure to have somebody to lay it on. In the first place there is a gentleman from the south, who, it is said, captured the good natured man from Ohio. Well, I can't say sure about that. There may be something in it, but I thought then that we captured him. He was very much in error during four years, and his error continued up to last November, for as I have been telling audiences, he made a bad mistake in voting against me in November last, and yet upon the whole he seems to be a very honest man, and that is one thing that seems to disturb men in politics. There are so many men who vote wrong. He has become better very fast, as I told the people up there that if you keep him among you a week or two he will be as good a republican as you can furnish. So, now, I introduce to you Postmaster-General Key. (Applause.)

Mr Key then said: Fellow citizens, the president of the United States is fortunate in having some gentlemen upon whom he can lay his error. I appear before you to-day with some embarrassment I confess. I remember that years ago, away down in Tennessee, at the town where I lived, Chattanooga, I heard a discussion in regard to this state, and I came up to see how much truth there was in that discussion. One of your distinguished citizens Gen. Pierce, was then a candidate for president and, amongst others, I was a democrat then and supported him. There met at our town an immense mass meeting of of both parties. One of the speakers advocated the election of Gen. Scott, and one Gen Pierce. A whig speaker insisted that New Hampshire was a very bad state, and that Gen. Pierce was responsible for that state of affairs. He said that there was no religious tolerance; that by the constitution of New Hampshire the Roman Catholics were not allowed to hold office. He went on to say that this was one of the thirteen colonies of the original states of the union. The reply of the democratic orator was that the whig speaker was entirely mistaken, that New Hampshire was not one of the old colonies or one of the old states. [Laughter.] The postmaster of our city being supposed to be the most learned man of the place was appealed to and he proved that the democratic speaker was right [applause] and that New Hampshire was a new state, and that satisfied the democrats and people generally. They thought that as the whig speaker was mistaken in one thing he was mistaken in all. Now, my friends, I came up here expecting to see an old state, but everywhere I have seen evidence of your thrift and prosperity, and I am not sure but that the democratic speaker was right. You move like young men; like active men; like men who are determined to work out a destiny, and a glorious destiny at that. It is true as the president has kindly said a few moments ago that I was down in my own state supporting to the best of my humble abilities the election of another to the presidency of the United States, and I suppose that no man was more surprised than I when his excellency asked me to take a seat in his cabinet. I supposed, my friends, and this I feel I ought to say that such a step might not hurt me a great deal, but it might be ruin to him (laughter). I supposed the republican party of the north would say, "What has this president whom we have done so much to elect gone and taken that old fellow, who has been from his earliest infancy a democrat, and who, in later days, was a rebel, and taken him into his cabinet for?" I supposed, my friends, and I am serious when I say it, that all through the north there would be a burst of indignant disapproval for it was certainly unusual. I have been gratified to see that a greater part of the north have accepted that appointment of his in a far different feeling, and I have felt satisfied from the beginning that it was an expression of the sentiment of the people of the north that they were tired of this sectional spirit and wished it to be forever buried. [Cries of good, that's so.] Now, my friends, the men from these states assisted in establishing our government and our constitution, but soon after we had entered upon our career of national greatness they entered into a controversy on the subject of slavery. I propose not to enter into the reasons of this controversy, but state to you now that it is unfortunate that it ever existed. It is fortunate it is ended. There are men at the south, I regret to say, who have lived on that controversy, and are sorry it is ended. There are people at the south who are tired of it; they accept the constitution in good faith—all the constitution—with the amendments, and are willing to stand by them, and die by them, if needs be. (Applause.) We are a free people; the great chasm which has separated the north and south, has been closed forever, and no slaves exist in this broad land of ours. This is a cause of congratulation as much to the people of the southern states as to the people of the north; and, my friends, let me ask you here—let me ask you everywhere—for us to seek for quarrels, if quarrels we must have, elsewhere, and let these sectional issues lie buried forever. [Applause.]

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATS.

Action of the State Convention at Harrisburg Yesterday.

HARRISBURG, August 22.—The democratic state convention met in the hall of representatives at noon to-day. Many of the most prominent democrats in the state were present. At 12 o'clock noon Captain Wm. McClelland, chairman of the state central committee, called the convention to order and presented the list of delegates returned to him and then handed the convention over to them.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The democratic party of Pennsylvania, and its delegates in convention assembled, do declare—

First. That the induction of Rutherford B. Hayes into the office of president, notwithstanding the election of Samuel J. Tilden thereto, was a high crime against free government which has not been condoned and will not be forgotten. The same spirit of patriotism which forebore contest upon the first offense will resist and punish any attempt at a second.

The democratic convention reaffirmed and adopted the financial resolutions of the national democratic platform, adopted at St. Louis in 1876.

THE SITTING BULL OF INDIANA.

He Eats Disagreeable Things Even In Sickness.

RICHMOND, IND., August 22. Senator Morton passed an uneasy night, and suffered from a constant pain in the right side, caused by imprudence in eating, and at 4 o'clock to-day his condition was considered critical. Two hours later he rallied and up to this hour is resting comfortably. Doctors Woodburn and Thompson had a consultation at ten o'clock to-night, and decided that there was no immediate danger, and that there was good reasons for hope.

O'Donahue's Release.

NEW YORK, August 22.—Barney J O'Donahue, the Hornellsville striker, was discharged from Ludlow street jail to-day by order of the sheriff his term of sentence for contempt having expired. He was at once rearrested by sheriff Sherwood, of Steuben county, who was present with a warrant charging him with conspiracy.

Rupture Cured
BY
MARSH'S CELEBRATED RADICAL CURE,
Truss scientifically applied by Dr. S. S. K. Dunshee, of New York, now permanently located at the **Centennial Building, No 3½ Whitehall street, Room No 10, Atlanta, Ga.**
The worst cases successfully treated.
Consultation Free.
Call and see testimonials of Hundreds who have been cured.
Ladies' Department with competent lady attendant
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Supreme Court of Georgia.

LIST OF CIRCUITS.

Northern Circuit	9	Flint Circuit	28
Atlanta Circuit	25	Coweta Circuit	10
Southern Circuit	4	Rome Circuit	21
Oconee Circuit	6	Cherokee Circuit	9
Alban y Circuit	21	Augusta Circuit	12
Southwestern Circuit	36	Middle Circuit	5
Pataula Circuit	13	Ocmulgee Circuit	15
Chattahoochee Circuit	23	Eastern Circuit	26
Macon Circuit	21	Brunswick Circuit	1

ATLANTA, GA., August 21, 1877.

WESTERN CIRCUIT.

No 10. Argument concluded.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

No. 6. Johnson vs. Johnson. Injunction, from Oglethorpe. Argued. Barrow Bros., T. W. Rucker, for plaintiff in error. J. D. Mathews, Sam Lumpkin, contra.

No. 5. Archer vs. McCray, adm'r. Equity, from Hancock. Seaborn Reese, C. W. DuBose, for plaintiff in error. Geo. F. Pierce, J. T. Jordan, contra.

Pending the argument of Mr. Reese, the court adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M. to-morrow.

WEATHER REPORT, AUG. 22, 1877.

REPORTED BY R. J. REDDING.
FOR THE DEPARTMENT AGRICULTURE.

BAROMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.
28 864	28 797	28.886	28 849

THERMOMETER.

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN.	MAX'M	MIN'M
72°	79°	72°	74°	78°	70°

Maximum heat of the direct rays of the sun ..... 111°
Radiation from the earth during preceding night ..... 59°

HYGROMETER.

Per cent of moisture in the air

7 A.M.	2 P.M.	9 P.M.	MEAN	Evaporation. INCHES	Rain fall. INCHES.
79	71	93	80	....	.19

ANEMOMETER.

7 A.M—Wind from the..... South-East
2 P.M—Wind from the..... South-East
9 P.M—Wind from the..... South-East

APPEARANCE OF THE SKY

7 P.M..... Cloudy
2 A.M..... Cloudy
9 P.M..... Cloudy

PROBABILITIES.
(By Telegraph.)

Indications for Thursday in the South Atlantic falling barometer, southeast winds, cloudy and rains, will prevail, followed by cooler westerly winds and rising barometer. Rivers will continue to fall, except rises in southern rivers.

FINANCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 22, 1877.

Atlanta Money Market.

GOLD—
Buying ..... 104 | Selling 105
EXCHANGE—
Buying at ..... par | Selling ..... ¼ prem
BONDS—

Georgia 6s	99@101	Atlanta City 8s	95@100
Georgia 7s	108@109	Atlanta 10s	110@113
Georgia 7s gold	108@109	Augusta City 7s	88@92
Georgia 8s	110@115	Savannah City	30@50
Atlanta Water	88@92	Macon City	75@80
Atlanta City 7s	88@92	Ga. R. R. 7s	104@107
Western R R of Ala. 1st m'tge	97@100	Ga. R. R. 8s	99@101
Western R R of Ala. 2d m'tge, endorsed by Ga & Cent RR	97@100	A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112
Mont & W P R R 1st mortgage	98@100	Central R. R. 7s	98@100
STOCKS—		So. West. RR 7s	98@100
Georgia R.R.	72@ 75	M. & W. R. R. 7s	98@100
Central R.R.	48@ 50	W. & A. R. R. Lessees, 10 per ct income bonds	95@100
A. & W. P. R. R.	96@ 98		
		South West R R	75@ 78
		Atlanta Str't RR	85@ 90

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, August 22—*Noon*—Stocks buoyant. Money 3. Gold 104¾. Exchange—long $4 83; short $4 85. State Bonds steady. Governments weak.

NEW YORK, August 22—*Evening.*—Money easier at 2½@3. Sterling weak at 3. Gold active at 104¾. Governments weak; new fives 99¾. State Bonds steady. Stocks weak, as follows:

N. Y. Central	94⅝	Pittsburg	79
Erie	17⅝	Chicago & N. W.	28¾
Lake Shore	62¼	Preferred	59
Illinois Central	91	Rock Island	99½

Sub-treasury balances:
Gold ..... $83,367,001 Currency $50,333,804
Sub-treasury payments:
Interest ..... $66,000 Bonds $52,500
Customs receipts to-day $409,000.

COMMERCIAL.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, August 22, 1877.

The New York Times of this morning reviewing the fall trade outlook says: "When last fall business men were invited to say what the prospect in trade was for the immediate future, they were full of confidence that the bottom had been reached, and that a new era of prosperity was about to begin. It did not begin, however, immediately, and the winter to most of them was one of despondency. Since then a very slight general improvement has taken place and the condition and prospects are given as they appear to merchants themselves. In the grain trade there is great hope of a good time coming with the immense crops from the west, and there is a steady healthful growth in the produce and grocery trades which encourages men who are satisfied with small profits. The volume of business done by grocers is larger up to this time than it was at a corresponding date last year. The clothing manufacturers are feeling a small but good inquiry for their wares. There has been and is animation among the boot and shoe manufacturers, and the hatters say they have not done so much business for many years. Hard as the times are called the piano makers have had a good business, and the dry goods trade reports indicate an improvement of from 30 to 50 per cent. In leading houses there is not so much disposition to-day as there was last August to make sanguine predictions, but the conviction is strong upon business men that they will keep the